The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,817—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883.
P. INDUS	3462 600	S. D. Shallard	...31st July,
— GWALIOR	2725 500	M. de Hornc	...7th Aug.
SIAM	3081 500	E. Aasdown	...14th ,,
VENETIA	2736 500	A. B. Daniell	...21st ,,
PEKIN	3000 600	A. Symmons	...28th ,,
SURAT	3182 480	C. H. Edwards	...4th Sept.
CATHAY	3263 &0	W. M. Robbie	...11th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change Vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
THERAN	3326 400		...16th Aug.
BOOAN	3139 500	A. W. Adamson	...24th ,,
BUTLER	4104 750	A. H. Johnson	...7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 Including	I Class ...	Rs. 320 Including
II do.	360 wines.	II do.	350 wines.
III do.	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Head-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa..1 Class Calais Route..Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 10
...11 do. do. .. 70 do. .. 85
From Naples..1 do. do. .. 145 do. .. 160
...11 do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Seacoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers ..... luggage ..... free of charge to the extent allowed by the passing Lender.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th July.
ORION	F. Maberich	3,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
VORWAERTS ...	F. Egger.....	2,394	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Seacoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.
s. s. MERTON HALL..... Verrill. 4,100 500 on 1st Aug.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Horaby-row, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, for three or more months, a beautifully furnished upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Khumballa, consisting of a drawing, dining, billiard, three bed and bath rooms. It has a neat garden. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a TOP-FLOOR in the Fort. It consists of a drawing, dining, two bed and bath-rooms, water and gas laid on. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

MR. N. H. CHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

January, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

ntend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON STATIONERY.
PARCHMENT BANK PAPER
For Inland and Overland Postage.

		Cash prices.
Note Paper size	½ ream	Rs. 0 14
Do. ruled faint	,,	,, 1 0
Letter Paper size	,,	,, 1 12
Do. ruled faint	,,	,, 2 0
Oblong Envelopes	hundred	,, 1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON
A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BEEF PEPTONOIDS,

A PARTIALLY digested BEEF EXTRACT, combined with gluten and containing all the nutritious properties of Beef in the concentrated form of a dry powder. The contents of each bottle are estimated to be equal in nutritious value to ten pounds of Extract of Beef prepared according to Liebig's formula.

Per bottle, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

THIS valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the faculty.

Its properties render it a safe, speedy, and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough, and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic influence on the air passages effects a Rapid and Effectual Cure.

Cash Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MACKIE AND CO.'S WHISKY.

WE have just received a small consignment of this celebrated WHISKY. It is very well known in regimental messes and Government House, Calcutta.

Very old Special .....Rs. 23-8 per dozen.
Very old Laphroay ..... ,, 22-8 per dozen.

Sample bottle can be had at the same rate. A Trial is Solicited.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST AUGUST next, the PASSENGER FARES at present charged over this Railway will be REDUCED as follows, namely :—

First Class to 12 pies per mile.
Second Class to 6 pies per mile.
Third Class by Mail Train to 3 pies per mile.
Third Class by Passenger and Mixed Trains to 2½ pies per mile.

Return Tickets of all Classes will be issued at a fare and a half between Bombay and Callian and intermediate Stations.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be issued to and from all other Stations on this line at two Single fares. The present Rates for excess Luggage, Parcels, Horses, and Carriages remain unaltered.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned on application.

E. W. KEILLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-third of July, 1883.

FOR SALE.

HUNT'S No. 1 PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per doz. qts.

HUNT'S No. 2 PORT WINE, at Rs. 15 per doz. qts.

Also STRACHAN'S FINO No. 1 Xeres Sherry, bottled in Spain, at Rs. 21 per doz. qts.

Apply to the Godownkeeper, Messrs. BENN ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be thankfully received by the undersigned and duly acknowledged.

ISHWARDASS JAGJIVANDASS STORE,
NANU MIAN B.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
Surat Relief Fund Committee.

Surat, 18th July, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

COMMENCING on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, PASSENGERS and PARCELS WILL BE BOOKED THROUGH between ALL STATIONS.

A small river two miles south of Surat has to be crossed by boats. In anticipation of this river being bridged in the course of about a week, GOODS NOT PERISHABLE will be received for the convenience of the public for all stations commencing on THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, July 21, 1883. Traffic Manager.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY. Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1883, at half-past four p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. J. Steiner and Mr. J. Macfarlane who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To approve of the appointment as Directors of Mr. F. Will and Mr. G. K. Heinrichs in the place of Mr. A. Breul and Mr. D. H. Glade who have gone to Europe.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day, until the 15th of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country. GENTLEMEN arriving in, or departing from BOMBAY, will do well to pay their WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE a visit. They will find each DEPARTMENT under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved principles.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best Chipping Norton in every shade of colour	24 0	THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic	28 0
BEDFORD CORD—Recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord	26 0	WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool	36 0
		WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality	38 0

Our improved self-measurement form on application.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY.

LADIES'

Lisle Thread Stockings,	white, all sizes in stock ...	...	Rs. 13-15 per doz.
,, ,, ,,	Black (Fast) ...	...	,, 1- 6 per pair.
Cashmere Ribbed ,,	Fast Black ...	...	,, 1- 8 & 1-12 perpair.
Lace Spun Silk ,,	Colored	...	,, 4- 4 per pair.
Fine Silk ,,	Colored, extra superior quality ..		,, 9-12 per pair.

AND NUMEROUS OTHER QUALITIES.

GIRLS'

		Rs. a.
Superior Lisle Thread Stockings, white	Size 1	0 14 per pair.
	,, 2	0 15 do.
	,, 3	1 0 do.
	,, 4	1 2 do.
	,, 5	1 3 do.
	,, 6	1 4 do.
Cashmere Stockings, dark Navy	,, 1	0 13 do.
	,, 2	0 14 do
	,, 3	0 15 do
	,, 4	1 0 do
	,, 5	1 1 do.
	,, 6	1 2 do.

FORT BRANCH.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines,
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, 43, Esplanade-road;
POONA. BOMBAY.

M O R T O N, M A J U & C O.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

THIS is prepared from the formula of DR. LEITH, and has been recognized by the Government and highest medical authorities in the country as a most useful and reliable remedy in treating the above terrible disease.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

THE BEER FOR INDIA.
DRAUGHT ALE.

FOR many years past the public, finding English Beer too heavy for consumption in the Hot Climate of India, have resorted to German, Vienna, Lager and other foreign Beers as being lighter beverages. In order to supply this want,

MESSRS. LEWIS AND RIDLEY, the well-known Brewers of LEAMINGTON, have now exported to Bombay their

ROYAL CROWN INDIA PALE ALE,

A light and refreshing Beer, which will undoubtedly soon become the leading brand of English Ale in India and the Colonies. It is brewed from the very best malt, and a trial will convince any connoisseur of its superiority.

In order to place it within the reach of all, and so to secure for it a wide reputation, the importers have priced it as low as they possibly could.

Every Household can now, at a small cost, have a supply of Draught Ale always at command, which is a new feature in the

BEER TRADE OF INDIA.

Draught Ale, 6 gallons, at Re. 1-12 per Imperial gallon	...Rs. 10 8 0
Hire of Cask and Lock Tap..	... ,, 0 4 0
	Rs. 10 12 0

This quantity is equal to 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, FORT.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld
FOR
STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are sured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,

Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S FINEST INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE,
ALSO
E. & J. BURKE'S
LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in quarts or pint bottles on application to the GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

MEDOC.	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN,		CHATEAU LAFITTE,	
Rs. 30 0.		Rs. 36 0.	

Our Own Shipping.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	'SIBADEY BRAND,'
Rs. 58 0.	Rs. 56 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

****	***	**	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON,"		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 32 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.

The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MRS. GOULDEN *alias* DUGGAN,

THE undersigned will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS incurred by the above from this date.

A. B. DUGGAN.

27th July, 1883.

GOLD HUNTING AND SEMI-HUNTING KEYLESS WATCHES of 3 plate by Messrs. ROTHERHAM & SONS, London. None can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,

A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RED EARTH, including cartage to cover the sweepings on the Flats, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to noon on the 5th day of August, 1883.

Detailed information can be obtained on application at the office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
J. LEASK,
In charge Health Department.

Public Health Department, Bombay, 27th July, 1883.

NOW READY.

GRAPHIC AND ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBERS,

With Coloured Picture.
Price Re. 1, by post Re. 1-4.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound and other varieties of Chest and Lung Affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and As. 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 206 of 1878.

MUNJEE KHETSEY, Assignee of RANEEBAI, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, widow of the late SHERIAJEE MERWANJEE MISTRY, residing at No. 718, Breach Candy-road, otherwise called Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MUNCHERJEE NUSSERWANJEE GHASWALLA, HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE GHASWALLA, and RUTTONBAI, widow of the late KHODABUX MERWANJEE ERANEE, all of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 24, in Purshotum Chinagis-street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DINBAI, wife of NUSSERWANJEE RUTTONJI LIMBOOWALLA, and the said NUSSERWANJEE RUTTONJEE LIMBOOWALLA, both of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 36, Horah Muqlid Cross Lane-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 18th day of June, 1878, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the first and second defendants, as Executors *de son tort* of NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE GHASWALLA, should pay to the plaintiff the sum of rupees three thousand three hundred and eighty eight, annas one and pies two, for debt and interest, and the sum of rupees four hundred and ninety-eight and annas eight for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of rupees three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, annas nine and pies two.....

AND WHEREAS by a WARRANT of SALE, dated the 10th day of February, 1883, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE GHASWALLA in the two-anna share belonging to Ramjee Wagowjee Gowlay and mortgaged to the said Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Ghaswalla in the following lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,338 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Parell-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Mazagon subdistrict, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,603, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, on the west by the Parell-road, on the south by the Sewree-road, and on the north by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or buildings and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 20,597 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Parell-road, at Chinchpooply, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 163, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 14 and 15, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of Romanjee Hormusjee Wadia, on the west by the Parell-road, on the south by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the north by the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1883, at the times and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, PUT UP FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the said NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE GHASWALLA in the said two-anna share in the said lands and premises belonging to Ramjee Wagowjee Gowlay, and mortgaged to the said Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Ghaswalla as aforesaid, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Ghaswalla to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Ghaswalla have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser, by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1883.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHAI, Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE.

HER MOTHER'S SIN,

A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Dora Thorne," "The Romance of a Black Veil," "A Broken Wedding Ring," &c., is continued in

FAMILY HERALD PART for JULY,
Which contains also the
SEASIDE DOUBLE NUMBER, with
A COMPLETE NOVEL,
entitled
PRINCESS CHARMIAN,
By the Author of "Elly's Confession," "Married in Black," "Thy Honour Bequeathed," "Nat. Fair for Me," "His Wife or Mine?" "Jean's Lovers," "The Fir Grange Mystery," "At Her Hands," "Her Last Victim," &c.

FAMILY HERALD. Part 482.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The *Australasian* says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 482.
The *Daily Argus* says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The *Darling Downs Gazette* says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER AND CO.'S HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Per Packet, 120 sheets.....	1 0
Envelopes to match, per 100.....	1 0
Large size paper, per 120 sheets.....	1 4
Envelopes to match, per 100.....	1 4

This paper is specially prepared for the HALF ANNA INLAND POSTAGE.

One sheet of paper and one envelope weighing under half tola, being the half anna postage, and 3 sheets of paper and one envelope weighing under half ounce being the 4½ annas overland postage.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.—To those having no accounts with us, we recommend the VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM as a great convenience; it not only ensures safe transit (the Post officer being responsible for the value of the Parcels), but the trouble of procuring remittances for small sums are avoided.

THACKER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSAGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE LARGEST DEPOT of SEWING MACHINES. 50 different kinds to select from. Styles, shapes, descriptions, and prices to suit all. None need be disappointed. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are far superior to all extant, and are yet so moderately priced as to be within the reach of persons of moderate means, by their unexceptionably easy terms of payment, particulars of which can be learnt at their Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. Ancona, best LAWN-TENNIS BATS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each, and also GYMKHANA KITS, &c.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a black Waler MARE, sound, also a small DOG-CART. Apply SURGEON HATCH, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's to-day, a big good-looking grey HORSE, up to any amount of work, fast across country and would make a grand charger.

FOR SALE, 1 pair of young TIGERS, about 6 months old. Apply to P. A. FIALHO, Book-seller and Commission Agent, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Consignment of this well known brandy just received. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply GODOWN-KEEPER, LYON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Major Strutt's very valuable household FURNITURE at Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.
BROUGHAM in good order, and set of HARNESS.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

BOARD and LODGING for a YOUNG MAN. Bed-room, westerly breeze. Apply to G., care of this office.

E. I. BRANDON, Agent to Messrs. Ingretti and Zambra (London), opticians to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress, &c., 5, Hornby Row, Bombay. Pamphlets free.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali, Price Rs. 5; postage Ans. 4. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, by an experienced European, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT or otherwise, is able to take charge and manage a whole Establishment. Apply early to "M," care of the office of this paper.

WANTED, a BAND-MASTER from November next. Applicants, please apply, stating salary required and forwarding copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Mhow.

FOR SALE, a very well bred brown WALER, 16 hands, 6 years old; and good tempered. Also a high caste grey Arab HORSE, 15 hands, 4 years old. Can be seen at ABDOOL RUZACKS DABACHELI'S STABLE, Bhendy Bazaar.

FOR SALE, bay Waler GELDING, 5 years old, quiet and sound. Apply to C. STEPHENS & SONS.

FINEST Dutch Curaçao, Anisette, Boonekamp Bitters, also Port and Sherry, Madeira, &c. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at Bennett's Auction on Saturday.

TO BE SOLD, Hunyadi Janos, Mineral Water, at Re. 1-4 per quart bottle. at B. PHILLIPS and Co.'s Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Dharwar, the HOUSE lately the property of Colonel Anderson, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairlie Muir, C. S. For particulars apply to F. M., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Bolton. Will be sold singly to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.
WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 1 p. m.

2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey T. cloth.
5 iron safes, 24 inches.
2 iron safes, 26 inches.
1 iron safe, 28 inches.
100 plated cruetstands.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS FOUNDRY at Bhendy Bazaar, opposite Full Gulley.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the executors of the late Allibhoy Adamjee, Esq. (deceased), the Stock-in-Trade of his Brass Foundry, consisting of screw cutting lathes, punching, shearing and drilling machines, pump, presses, saw bench, bench vices, screw stock taps and dies, scales, brass weights, pulleys, bellows, brass moulding boxes, anvils, tools of sorts, belting, lanterns, patterns, brass sheeting, couplings, nozzles, level compass, fountain fittings, scrap brass wrought and cast iron, tin plate cases, pipes and joints, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1883.

JEFFRIES'
RACKET BALLS at Rs. 13 per gross.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCKS
Of the latest improvement,
Complete in neat Waterproof Cases,
Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 each.
AMERICAN HAMMOCKS at Rs. 5 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

DOUBLE ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
Or Portable Fire Engines,
Polished brass, each Rs. 4-12.
Ditto ditto, brass large size, each Rs. 10.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

POLO
CANES, with boxwood heads, each Rs. 2-12.
Balls, per dozen, Rs. 5-8.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

QUOITS.
4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. at Annas 14 per lb.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE RAPID SHUTTLECOCK,
A NEW PARLOUR TOY.

THE Rapid Shuttlecock owing to its great simplicity is beyond all that has been made till now.

It is more elegant than the Battledore, and besides has the advantage of being a very attractive parlour toy. Either one person or several ones together may use it to play a Shuttlecock at cup and ball or to shoot at a target as the players may choose.

Price Rs. 4 per box.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-Gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1883, at 4 p. m., for the following purposes :—

1. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
2. To appoint Auditors.
3. To lay any other business before the Meeting which the Chairman may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1883.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE OF SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart-row, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1883, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of July, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That each of the existing 120 Shares of the Company of Rs. 2,500 each be subdivided into 5 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 500 each."

(2). To elect an Auditor in room of Mr. James Greenwood proceeded to Europe.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE AT No. 22, PYDONEE, OPPOSITE POLICE STATION.

THE public are advised that on and after the first of August next, a Branch Booking Office will be opened at No. 22, Pydonee, for the booking of first, second, and third class passengers to all stations on this Railway and stations of connected Railways with which through booking arrangements are at present in force.

Passengers purchasing tickets at Pydonee may join the trains at either Bombay Terminus or Byculla, and also at Mugdi station, for such trains as stop there, and these tickets will be available on the date of issue and up to the last down train on the day following.

Passengers' Luggage will not be booked at Pydonee, but at the station of departure.

Parcels up to 20 seers in weight will be booked from the Pydonee office all stations of this Railway and also to any station on Foreign Railways with which this Company have through booking arrangements.

Information as to Trains, Fares, &c., will be afforded by the Clerk in charge of Pydonee office on application.

The Office will be open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., local time.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-sixth of July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Co. Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (noon first), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next :—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following metal, viz. :—

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 4" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Warl-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Warl-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

FREDERICK JONES, late Carriage Examiner, Nerbudda Valley.
W. KEIGHAW, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
F. P. CLAGHAM, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway.
CHARLES SHAW, late District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HANNA GREENWALDS, late of Cammateepoora, Bombay.
NEIL FERDINAND PETERSEN, late in the employ of LORNE MACDONALD, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
GEORGE RICHARD WESTMACOTT, late Colonel Commandant, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.
JAMES KETCHER, late a Major in H. M.'s Indian Army.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

INSTRUMENTS FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

Violins, good, from	Rs. 5 to	20 0
Violins, the best models, from	" 25 "	150 0
Violas or Tenor Violins	" 35 "	85 0
Violincellos, strong and good tone	" 80 "	100 0
Double Bass three string machine head.....		150 0
Banjos, strung, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine.....	" 10 "	30 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	" 15 "	40 0
German Concertinas of the best make.	" 8 "	12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, gebo stops	" 16 "	20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	" 1-8 "	12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each Rs. 1-8 to	10 0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	"	4 " 60 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from..	"	7 " 20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys each Annas	8 "	1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ..... each		2 8
Concertinas, with 10 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6 0
Larger Tambourines ..... each	Rs. 7 to	12 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	" 2 "	3 8
Tigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2 0
Triangles and Sticks	" 3-8 "	7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ..... each		0 12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	" 35 "	50 0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	" 25 "	75 0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

BENGAL.

TELEGRAPHS.—The *East* announces that the merchants of Barisal and other marts in the district have agreed to guarantee a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum for five years, for the maintenance of a telegraph line connecting them with Calcutta.

DECORATIONS.—To the long list of decorations of our respected fellow citizen, Raja Saurendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, must be added that of the Order of Wasa of Sweden, which has just been conferred on him by the sovereign of that country.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 14th to the 20th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 234 Hindus, and 23 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 278 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 257. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 62 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 140 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 29·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE BANGALORE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The annual horticultural show was held last evening at the Lal Bagh; and despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a fair gathering of ladies and gentlemen. With one or two exceptions, the exhibits were not quite up to the mark of show plants, and there was also a lack of competition. This is probably to be attributed to the previous unfavourable season, and the lateness of the rains. The roses were somewhat deficient in variety and in quality of blossom. The geraniums, petuneas, carnations and collections of annuals were very fair. Some new varieties of carnations deserve special notice. The ferns, crotons, dracœnas and other foliage plants were good, though exhibits were somewhat few. Some new varieties of crotons and dracœnas were well cultivated, and well worthy of the special prizes awarded to them. One of the judges remarked that "the collection of fruit was only fair, the best exhibited being apples and figs." A new kind of mango, exhibited by Mr. T. T. Leonard, deserves special attention. This gentleman was awarded a prize for his exhibit. Amongst vegetables, cauliflowers were decidedly the best. Of potatoes, those exhibited by Mr. Moonoosawmy were good. The nine new varieties of beet-root were excellent, as also the bull's-hearts.—*Bangalore Post.*

ADVOCATES, VAKILS, AND ATTORNEYS OF THE HIGH COURT.—There are about sixty-five barristers-at-law attached to the High Court at Madras, ten of whom are Natives and the remainder Europeans or East Indians. Many of these, however—probably nearer three-quarters than half—do not practise at all, some being members of the Civil Service, and others holding Government appointments which preclude them from exercising their profession. The Vakils' Roll has now swelled till it contains nearly a hundred names, and of these about a dozen have succeeded in obtaining appointments as District Munsifs, whilst one of the most popular and deservedly esteemed among them has attained the distinguished post of Chief Judge of the Travancore State. It is needless to say that many of these Vakils practise up-country, which, with those employed as District Munsifs, keeps the number, ever increasing, though it is striving for a livelihood at the Presidency Town somewhat within bounds. Of attorneys-at-law there are about fifty in all, the senior among whom, ranking first also as far as seniority is concerned on the Roll of Vakils, is Mr. F. B. Gordon, but between him and the next on the list, Mr. T. C. Clarke, there is, in point of time, a great gulf fixed. Among the attorneys there is but a sprinkling of Natives, about half-a-dozen in all. What with advocates, those who have gone up-country, and others who have obtained appointments under Government, the number of attorneys left to practise in Madras, probably, does not exceed twenty-five.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT DELHI.—The proposal to establish and work a telephone exchange in the city of Delhi has been approved of by the Punjab Government, and the operations of the Company restricted to the limits of the municipality.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AT LAHORE.—On Saturday evening, at 7-30, while it was broad daylight, two trains that were shunting ran into one another at the Lahore Railway Station. Two wagons were smashed, and the front part of an engine. The trains were being driven by natives. A similar accident happened a few days before, at about midday, two trains, shunted by native drivers, having driven into one another.—*Id.*

LOSS OF THE LAHORE "ZOO."—The local "Zoo" has suffered a great loss in the death, this morning, of "Moti," the tiger, who has been the chief attraction there for about fifteen years. "Moti" was captured as a cub by Mr. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, and was brought up as a domestic animal. He remained tame for many years after he was confined at the Zoo, but having mauled a native lad, six or seven years ago, his cage was railed in, so that visitors could not go near the bars. To a few friends, who indulged his favourite diversion by puffing cigar smoke in his face and giving him the stumps to chew, "Moti" was always "at home," coming at once at their call, showing every mark of affection, and permitting himself to be fondled as far as his friends considered it prudent to do so. He was a fine specimen, whom it will be difficult to replace.—*Id.*

NEW GUINEA EXPLORATION.

IN view of Mr. Morrison's expedition to New Guinea, as the representative of *The Age*, some results of which we may expect to hear shortly, it will be interesting to take a glance at the superficial coast explorations of his predecessors. The interior of this vast country is as great a mystery as was the source of the Nile before the days of Livingstone, Baker and Stanley. Shrouded in impenetrable shadow, it has been the subject of vague and magnificent accounts by imaginative travellers, but no white man has ever yet penetrated to these unknown regions, or ascended the grand mountain range in the heart of the island, whose summit is believed to reach the snow line, and from whose spurs and jutting prominences there are doubtless beautiful prospects of woods and waters to be obtained. Papua, or New Guinea, is an island lying between the equator and the northern point of Australia, from which its southern shore is only distant 90 miles. The island is about 1,500 miles in length from north-west to south-east, with a varying breadth of from 250 to 400 miles. Its area is estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 square miles. The coast is intended with large bays. The country inland rises into well-wooded mountain chains. The Owen-Stanley range, visible from the eastern coast, is 13,205 feet high, and further north a mountain range believed to be nearly 18,000 feet high. New Guinea was discovered by Portuguese navigators about the year 1526, and they named the island Papua. The country was afterwards visited by Spanish, Dutch and French seamen, who landed on the coasts and trafficked with the natives. Captain Cook, in 1770, had a very unfriendly reception from the natives of the south coast. H.M.S. *Fly* visited the island in 1845, but added nothing to our knowledge of it. Subsequently, Captain Owen-Stanley, in H. M. S. Rattlesnake, roughly surveyed a portion of the coast, and took altitudes of some of the mountain ranges. In 1828 Captain Lieutenant Lesson, of the Dutch ship Triton, took possession in the name of the Dutch Government of the portion of the island extending from 141 E. long. westward to the sea. A fort was built on the north-west coast, but it was abandoned in a few years. In 1884 a provisional company was formed in Sydney for the colonization of New Guinea. It received a great deal of encouragement from Australian colonists, but when it was found that nothing could be done without the sanction of the Imperial Government, the project came to an end. An impression gained ground that gold abounded in the country, and several abortive prospecting parties were afterwards formed. In January, 1872, seventy-five young men clubbed together in Sydney, purchased the brig Maria, and set sail for New Guinea. The vessel was wrecked on the Barrier Reef. Several were drowned, and half of the survivors were killed by the Australian blacks, near Cardwell. Captain Moresby, of H. M. S. Basilisk, made two voyages to New Guinea in the year 1873. He discovered and named Port Moresby, an excellent harbour on the south-east coast, and also a cluster of islands on the east coast, proving the existence of a channel which separated them from the main land. Captain Moresby surveyed, for the first time, a large part of the east coast, and placed on the chart more than 140 islands and islets, of which 25 are inhabited. On Hayter Island he hoisted the English colors and fired a salute. In 1875, Mr. Wm. Macleay, of Sydney, visited the south coast in the brig Chevert, but did nothing beyond collecting a few specimens of the flora and fauna of the country. Mr. Macleay found New Guinea a disagreeable place and reported that the mosquitoes were so troublesome that it would be ridiculous to attempt either to annex or colonise it. Meanwhile several projects to colonise New Guinea were set on foot, and attempts were made in various quarters to induce the Imperial Government to annex the island, but without any success. Some parties of miners visited the country in 1878 to search for gold, but they found only a few specks. However, thirty-two days was all the time they devoted to prospecting. Baron Macleay, the Russian naturalist, also visited the coast in 1870. Mr. A. R. Wallis in 1882, and Signor D'Albertis in 1872-3, made attempts to get into the interior. Up to the present time Signor D'Albertis is the most successful of New Guinea explorers. He has added more to our knowledge of the country and the natives than any other man. He ascended the Fly River in a steam launch, first with the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, and afterward on his own account. Though he succeeded in penetrating a considerable distance, the nature of his equipment did not enable him to land and prosecute his researches on the river's banks, and the hostility of the natives obliged him to return before he had accomplished his objects. The London Missionary Society commenced operations in New Guinea in 1871, and though meeting with great difficulties, the missionaries have recorded considerable success. There were deaths from sickness, a number of the South Sea Island teachers were killed by the natives, and in the years 1880-1 several whites were murdered on the south and east coasts. The annexation schemes remained in abeyance until April last, when Mr. H. M. Chester, resident magistrate at Thursday Island, off Cape York, acting under instructions from the Queensland Government, visited Port Moresby, hoisted and saluted the British flag, and took possession of all that portion of New Guinea, and the islands adjacent thereto, lying between the 141st and 155th meridians of east longitude, in the name of Queen Victoria. Thirteen Europeans and 200 natives heard the proclamation read. All we know of this interesting country up to the present is very little. A large part of the coast has been surveyed, and it contains excellent bays and harbors. The land is well timbered, thickly populated, and rich in tropical products. In the low marshy parts the climate is humid, but in the hill country it is believed to be very favorable to Europeans. The natives have been guilty of some acts of treachery, but they have often behaved well to Europeans, and they are probably not intractable under proper management. The unknown interior, for climatic reasons dependent on the altitude, is believed to be the most suitable place for an English settlement. The natives of the interior are also thought to be more civilised than those dwelling on the coasts. On these and many other points of like interest we may shortly expect to receive valuable information from Mr. Morrison. A walk of 300 miles across the island from east to west, unless there are unforeseen difficulties in the way, ought not to be a very formidable matter to a man who has tramped from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. To be the first white man to penetrate into the silent wilderness, and see the teeming soil wasting itself in magnificent but useless vegetation; to scale the topmost point of the Owen-Stanley range, and to be the first to view the glorious prospect of emerald valleys, of running waters, and of wood-crowned heights which that eminence must afford, to say nothing of the delight of being able to disclose the hidden secret of this "dark continent," will be a unique experience worth having lived for.—*Melbourne Age.*

THE MILITARY POSITION OF CHINA.

IN an article under this head, the *North China Herald* writes:—China is utterly unprepared for war, and a signal reverse would, as her rulers well know, be followed by internal rebellion and, probably, the capsize of the Ta Tsing dynasty. Since 1860, directly the Allied forces were withdrawn from Peking, the leaders of China, the foremost of whom was Tseng Kuo-fan, have striven to build up a militant force in the Empire which should be capable both of vanquishing the nations which of coping with hostile Western invasions. Yet in this year of 1883, after vast sums have been expended in the purchase of foreign weapons and ships, and the establishment of arsenals, the formation of camps and the creation of a navy, the Empire of China is scarcely stronger for defence—aggression is out of the question—than it was twenty-three years ago. The cause of the utter failure to make the Empire into a military power, notwithstanding its boundless resources of hardy and resolute men, is easily defined. The insurmountable hindrance which prevents China becoming a military nation, comparable even to Japan, is the provincial autonomy. The counsels and plans of Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang, Tso Tsung-t'ang, Shen Pao-chen, Ting Pao-chen, and a few others have, it must be admitted, been prudent, practical, and prescient; but in the existing strife between the Imperial rule and the provincial officials, it has been found impossible to enforce obedience to orders, and so, for all military purposes, China remains, as concerns her organization of actual forces existing, a dislocated and chaotic Empire of eighteen independent provinces. The only province that possesses the nucleus of a real army is Chihli, where the Viceroy Li had nominally about 70,000 partially trained men under his orders, and in reality not half that number. The troops of Chihli are well armed with the Manser rifle, have sixteen or twenty batteries of Krupp guns, and are fairly well drilled and equipped. The men are of excellent quality, and the officers, for the most part, are exceptional, and in all the force there is not one leader capable of doing aught but defending an intrenched position, or making direct front attack. The army of Li has not one engineer officer, not a single doctor, not an ounce of medicine. No transport has been organized, and the commanders are entirely ignorant of the rudiments of strategy. If Li's force, the only partially disciplined force in China, should ever be pitted against the Japanese, the turning movement and vigorous flank attack would bring the best host of China to utter confusion and disintegrating rout. As to the troops of the other seventeen provinces, here and there they have value against a foreign enemy. Tso's force in the North-west has done effective work against the Dzungarians and Kashgarians, mostly on account of the possession of artillery which the ill-armed Moslems were unable to withstand; but the Chinese army, whose chief posts are in Kashgar, Ta-ba-ga-tai, and Ili, is in reality a badly-armed rabble of predatory braves, some of whom have Remington rifles, others Sniders, but for the most part old smooth-bore muskets and matchlocks. Tso's present army in the Liang-kiang is an undisciplined and untrustworthy force, and in the Min-chê, the Liang-kuang, and the other governments of China there are rabble hordes, utterly useless for meeting a foreign foe. China must remain helpless until she can organise and turn to account her sea and land forces. The way of doing this would be the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner and Board of highest officials, who should form in Peking what would in fact be a War Office. Then the whole organization should be determined, and then imposed on all the eighteen provinces systematically, so that by the first orders issued the whole military and naval system should be brightly shining. Unchallenged, by Peking, from whence sequential orders should be issued which would organize, direct, and control the whole forces of the Chinese Empire. At present there is no supreme direction, nor can there be while provincial jealousies are rampant and undiminished. Li, who has no illusions about the real weakness of the Empire, is wise in wishing to avoid a conflict the result of which, if France put forth adequate forces, he would inevitably be an overwhelming disaster to China.

ARCHIBALD FORBES AND HIS BROTHERS.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the famous war-correspondent, communicates the following article to the *Sydney Mail*:—

When in Rockhampton the other day I casually came across a little volume of poems, published lately that town in 1869, and bearing on its green paper cover the title—"Voices from the Bush." The verses, apart from their merit, had for me a special and a painful interest, the reason of which I shall presently explain. But let me touch in a few observations on the intrinsic character of them.

I know of little Australian poetry that has for its subject the undeniable picturesqueness of that free unconventional life which is now on the wane, and that the traveller may "do" Australia from Port Lincoln to Cooktown, from the Barcoo to Cape Otway, and scarcely see a trace of it. The boundary rider has taken the place of the stockman; paddocking has all but abolished the lonely shepherd. A casual "hatter," poking in the *débris* of twice turned dirt is a colourless representative of the many thousands who used to swing the pick and cradle of Forest Creek and Eureka Flat. And we search mostly in vain for the story of this old life told in verse—for expression of the poetic side of that life, a side of which it was surely rich to exuberant affluence. If there be any lays of the goldfields in Australian literature, it is my misfortune to have failed in finding them. Poor Gordon, with a pathos that swells the heart, has let "the dying stockman" sing his own requiem in verse that will not die, and who that must sorrow that the hapless author of "Galloping Rhymes" did not let himself live to enrich the garden of poesy with more flowers of quaint pathetic *insouciance*? The rich field of Australian scenic description, so far as I know, is all but virgin soil, save where Kendall here and there has turned a furrow which all must sorrow was not longer and broader. But Kendall, with all his sensitiveness to beauty, with all his sweet gracefulness of expression, does not strike his ploughshare into the common life of young Australia. Gordon, indeed, stirs us with a genuine crack of the stockwhip, and makes our veins tingle to the lilt-lilt-lilt of the horse's hoofs. But who has given us a glimpse of the poetic side of the strange lone life of the solitary shepherd? Who has made our ears ring to the stroke of the pickaxe as it echoes from the hillsides? Where are the verse-tales of bush life and bush death? Of the "shout" of the bushman flush with the unmelted cheque—of the reefer watching with eager eyes the washing up after the crushing—of the feverish life-dream of the goldfields—of the tragedies which beset the miner's toil? Surely I indicate a wide and fertile field that must have been ripe unto harvest for the husbandmen years ago, and here is the first volume that spirit gay or serious, buoyant or sombre But I have searched with little fortune for sheaves of such a harvest, until I chanced upon these all-but-stillborn "Voices from the Bush." They at least speak in no *dilettante* tone. The utterer of these "Voices" tells of that which he does know, testifies to that which he understands. He has spent his New Year's eve in the shepherd's lonely hut; he has "smashed his 'fancy' with his quart," according to the folly; he has stood by the miner's grave and seen the dead shepherd buried "between two sheets of bark;" he has held a share in a reefing claim, throbbed with eagerness that it should yield "2dwt. to the ton;" and made genial game of his own disappointment when the crushing proved a dead failure. He has lived, and moved, and had his being in the atmosphere whose lights and shadows he essays to delineate, with a brush that is true, if careless and sometimes rough. He opens for the outsider the arcana of this quaint, picturesque, hard-country, half-melancholy, all-reckless life that is now all but obsolete in your rapidly-conventionalising Australia.

Up among the heather hills of Northern Scotland two brothers were reared together in a Presbyterian manse. They went to the perish school together, and thence to the University. Both had rebellious, froward blood in their veins. The elder, after two years at college, went out into the world. It was for him a somewhat turbulent world, or rather he made it so. From the boat of a wrecked timber drogher from Quebec he slid into the saddle of a heavy dragoon, out of that into the career of a war correspondent, and in that profession he was to great a variety of stirring martial life that he has ventured to tell of its episodes from the lecturing platform. The younger, and by far the more brilliant brother remained at home. He was the one "sent down" for a madcap piece of youthful folly. In shame for this mishap he must needs run off to sea, and sailored all over the world till at length, some 20 years ago, he stranded somewhere on the shore of Queensland. Since then, but vague and piecemeal tidings of him reached his relatives—for ten years past none at all. It has happened now to the elder brother—the war correspondent lecturing brother—to get a visit in the provinces, and he hilariously betook himself to search out the career of the errant son of his father. The story of that career came in scraps. Now the scapegrace was on a cattle station "up north;" now shepherding on the Burnett; now "reefing on the Moriwish goldfield, itself all but a memory ere now; again in sugar at Mackay; later, roadmaking about Roma, and then another spell at shepherding at Mount Abundance; still later in the wrapped about darkness of the dynamite explosions had opened the Press of England and the world to Ireland's grievances, and they now got columns where formerly they could not get paragraphs. By carrying the war into the heart of England, by having recourse to those godlike means of warfare, the Irish would inflict more injury upon England than Germany had on France. Within a year they would have England on her knees. Other speeches were made by Mr. John Walsh and Mr. Sarsfield Byrne. Walsh justified the Phœnix Park murders as a fitting climax to the long series of English outrages on the Irish people. When he credited the Land League with valuable service to Ireland he aroused turbulent opposition from the audience. Mr. Byrne said the Dublin assassins did a national service to Ireland. Mezzeroff was loudly called for, and appeared. He praised dynamite, and said the trial of the Dublin assassins was a disgrace to the human race. A letter from California was read subscribing twenty-five dollars for the bereaved families, and one hundred for O'Donovan Rossa to buy dynamite. This was greeted with uproarious cheering. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the families of the "martyrs;" declaring that any person entering Ireland officially commissioned by England to any administrative office enters at his peril, that any Irishman accepting such office is a traitor to his country and his race, and should be dealt with accordingly; and that the time had arrived for Irishmen to use every weapon nature and science furnished against the oppressor.—*Daily News' correspondent.*

MEETING OF THE DYNAMITE FACTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.

AN Irish meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening to raise money for the *Irish World's* "Martyrs' Fund." The extraordinary gathering was conducted by the ladies of the Irish Aid Society. The platform and the Chairman's table were draped in black, and surmounted with the Irish harp draped and decorated in a similar way. About a thousand persons were present. It was the first gathering of the dynamite faction since the Philadelphia Convention, and they improved the opportunity. Mr. Sheridan presided, and made a most incendiary speech. He said the object of the meeting was to pay homage to the memories of the men who had given their lives for their beloved country. The brave and dauntless men who were murdered by the British Government at Kilmainham were actuated by the purest motives in all they did, and their names were worthy to be placed on the roll of Ireland's political martyrs. Mr. Sheridan pronounced the names of Brady, Curley, Fagan, and Kelly slowly, and the audience cheered each vociferously. He continued:—Those names would be honoured and revered by every Irish patriot worthy of the name. Experience had shown that moral suasion with England was a failure. The Irish were justified in adopting whatever methods of warfare were most effective in driving English power from Ireland. The assassinations in the Phœnix Park were the dynamite explosions had opened the Press of England and the world to Ireland's grievances, and they now got columns where formerly they could not get paragraphs. By carrying the war into the heart of England, by having recourse to those godlike means of warfare, the Irish would inflict more injury upon England than Germany had on France. Within a year they would have England on her knees. Other speeches were made by Mr. John Walsh and Mr. Sarsfield Byrne. Walsh justified the Phœnix Park murders as a fitting climax to the long series of English outrages on the Irish people. When he credited the Land League with valuable service to Ireland he aroused turbulent opposition from the audience. Mr. Byrne said the Dublin assassins did a national service to Ireland. Mezzeroff was loudly called for, and appeared. He praised dynamite, and said the trial of the Dublin assassins was a disgrace to the human race. A letter from California was read subscribing twenty-five dollars for the bereaved families, and one hundred for O'Donovan Rossa to buy dynamite. This was greeted with uproarious cheering. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the families of the "martyrs;" declaring that any person entering Ireland officially commissioned by England to any administrative office enters at his peril, that any Irishman accepting such office is a traitor to his country and his race, and should be dealt with accordingly; and that the time had arrived for Irishmen to use every weapon nature and science furnished against the oppressor.—*Daily News' correspondent.*

ACCIDENT TO A CUNARD LINER.

THE following particulars are given in a New York telegram of a serious accident to the new Cunard steamer Aurania:—When twelve miles off the extreme end of Long Island, on Sunday afternoon (July 1), without warning, the connecting rod of the high-pressure cylinder snapped asunder on the upward stroke, smashing the cylinder to atoms, and crushing an immense hole in the column. Instantly the engine room was filled with dense volumes of steam, and with a loud explosion a great mass of steam oil, bits of metal and glass arose through the skylight, and fell in a shower upon the deck and passengers. There was a general alarm, but no panic. Nobody was seriously injured. When the rod broke, the second engineer, Mr. Lambert, was in the stoke room. The instant he heard the explosion he darted through the suffocating steam, reached the valves, and turned them off, restoring quiet immediately, and saving the ship from further damage, and possible loss of life. For this act of heroism the passengers presented him with a purse of 70*l*. The Aurania was instantly put under sail, making three knots an hour. The pilot-boat was spoken three hours later, and a message was sent to New York for tugs, which arrived on Thursday morning. Previous to the accident, the Aurania's time was—First day, 340 miles; second, 404; third, 332; fourth, 406; fifth, 429; sixth, 378; seventh, 394. On the fourth day she had to stop for six hours on account of hot packing about the low-pressure cylinder; otherwise the officers think she would have made 430 miles. On Saturday 378 miles were made in spite of a head sea. The weather during the voyage was disagreeable, with head winds, fogs, and rain. The officers say she undoubtedly is the finest steamer afloat, and exceedingly steady. The engines worked with perfect satisfaction. She can make the voyage under seven days. The accident was due to a defect in the iron of the connecting rod. The officers decline to make an estimate of the damage. They say it is very large and cannot be repaired here, but the ship must be towed or sailed to Scotland. It will be six, possibly nine, months before she is used again.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE *Daily News'* special correspondent writes from Khartoum, June 2:—

At last, after wearying, harassing marches, and one regular engagement, our campaign in the Sennaar is finished! Several chiefs, clothed in purple and fine linen, with their retinue, relying on the Englishman's faith, actually pitched their tents and slept within our lines the night before they tendered their submission to the "great magician." I forgot to mention that we had with us since leaving Kowa a chief as ally and scout—for he contrived to keep in with both sides—who used to be clad in mail armour, exactly after the fashion of the Crusaders, the sword having the hilt like the cross of the Knights of St. John, and worn in the same way. There are many suits of armour of this kind in the Soudan. Tradition says that the Saracens, who on leaving Palestine got as far as 10 deg. N. latitude, brought with them the original coats of mail taken from slain Crusaders. All I can say is that the armour is exactly like what one sees in the pictures, sculptures, and monuments of those days, the long, straight, cross-hilted sword being very conspicuous. After the first cavalry demonstration of the enemy two days before the battle, our friend rode out alone to the place from which they had been driven. This caused him to be suspected of playing a game of double dummy; for with his horse also mail clad, he could not possibly have escaped pursuit.

I think it will not be out of place here to point out that our victory so easily won was of the utmost importance—especially when we look at the reverse side of the picture. Had the "Barbari," with their dauntless daring, succeeded in breaking the solid compact square and establishing a panic, a feat they have achieved over and over again with other armies of the Khedive, the consequences would have been disastrous, not only to ourselves but to the Government, whose prestige would have been greatly impaired, if not lost. The rebels might easily have marched on Khartoum, and it would have taken months to have brought together a similar army, which, though small, is comparatively fairly trained and equipped, and has the utmost confidence in its leaders. These brave rebels are too chivalrous to attack in the bush or to wait to be attacked. Like the knights of old they charge with gleaming lance and streaming banner. After a few days' rest—utilised, as I have before said, in conciliatory measures which it would have been weak to have used before, but which now that we stand conquerors are wise—our camp at Dgebelain is broken up, and the troops proceed by land and river to Duem.

* * * * *

Since writing the above I have just dipped into "Colonel Gordon in Central Africa," and at page 248 find: "There are a number of very ancient swords here (Dara) just like those the Crusaders used to use." I have secured some chain armour. I find also in a foot note that after the Crusaders had ceased their attacks, the Mussulmans emigrated, one band going up the Nile to 10 deg. N. lat. I, consequently being able to read this work. They influenced the negro tribes, but to this day they are a distinct people. The armour came with them. It could not have been made in the Soudan, and must have come from Syria.

I have often mentioned our steamers. Two of these on occasions have been converted into war cruisers, having had thick mimosa planks nailed to the railings of the deck, and being made to carry Krupp and Nordenfeldts. It may therefore not be uninteresting to give a brief account of the previous history of these little vessels. We had seven—the Ismailia, Shebeine, Tewfikeer, Borderie (General Hicks's cruiser), Safia, carrying one 7-pounder, generally stationed at the "Ford" below Dgebelain, the Tell Hawheer, and Safia. These I should say are about the length of our Thames "penny" steamers, though the engines are more powerful. The Ismailia was brought in sections by Sir Samuel Baker for the lake. Gordon Pasha put her up at Khartoum, seeing the impossibility of transporting the pieces beyond the Cataracts. The Borderie, Safia, and Shebeine came from Boulak—the name of the dockyards of Cairo—for the service of Sir Samuel's expedition in 1871. They were built of steel by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, London. On the wheel "1882" is engraved. The engines were made by Messrs. Penn and Co. They all range from about 240 to 256 tons—I speak at a venture—and the engines are from 32 to 35-horse power. Besides these, three other steamers were sent out to Khartoum in 1884—the Pangkeen, the Fasha, above-mentioned, and the Mosselema. Last year the Abbas and Mohamed Aly were put together at Khartoum, having been brought here in sections by order of Gordon Pasha. Two other steamers in sections are yet in the arsenal here. The Khedive, brought in sections by Sir S. Baker, was put together at Gondokoro in 1871, but Gordon Pasha took her to pieces in 1878 and rebuilt her at Dardîle beyond the rapids. She is now on the lake. The Nyanza is there also, brought in sections by Sir S. Baker and put up by Gordon Pasha. One of the oldest of all has its once elegant and gilded cabin below, but it has gone to rack and ruin now, not having been used for years. Experience showed that the heat is too great for life below deck. The later ones have their aft cabins on deck, on the principle of the American river steamers.

In three days we reached Duem. This is another of the fortified camps, dirty and evil-smelling, after the manner of Kowa. Both are typhoid-fever traps, it being the inveterate habit of the Egyptian soldiery to defoul the water which they use for to drink. As we passed Kowa the stench of the Nile at this spot had become insupportable. Besides this at the latter there are bodies lying buried under the very ground where the camp-fires are cooked. On arriving here we heard that one of the Mahdi's chiefs—Fadlallah—probably the one who at the battle rode off apparently untouched, carrying a gaily-coloured standard from the battle, was lying badly wounded at a village three hours' march from us, with a body-guard of a hundred of his retainers. Had we had a squadron or so of cavalry we could have made a dash at them, surrounded the village by moonlight, and carried him off, but it would have been useless to harass our foot soldiers with a long march, perhaps to have found him gone. Shat, against which we were to have marched, was reported deserted. After three days I was sent in one of the steamers to Khartoum. We carried the first detachment of the returning army. Already we could see by the cattle drinking and browsing at the water's edge on both banks of the river, so utterly deserted when we went up, that confidence was returning, and that the poor deluded natives were beginning to return to their peaceful pursuits. No longer, as heretofore, were shots fired at our steamer. We carried at the masthead a white flag, and the meaning of this they seemed to understand. Nor was any fear shown in the villages down the Nile. The discordant waterwheels were at work again, and the fertile land was smiling.

On arrival at the deliciously shady groves of the Khartoum palm trees we found hundreds of natives, men and women, washing—attending the "shaheegha," disporting themselves like ducks in the blue waters, or digging with their wooden hoes. As we paddled by with screaming whistle, broad crescent flag gaily fluttering at the bream, and the band on the paddle-box playing the Khedivial hymn, to our surprise one and all struck off from their work and ran after us. The women sending up their musical shrill cry, whose note, a musician told me the other day, "we have it not in European music." It is a sign of approbation, admiration and at funerals of grief. I should like to know its origin. I have heard nothing like it in any part of the world. We were followed in troops to the landing-place with every demonstration of joy. I did not know that the Soudanese were such an excitable people. We took up our quarters in a large house by the river side (originally occupied by Gordon Pasha), with grateful feelings, and, I may say, with satisfaction, for our campaign, though comparatively short, had been crowned with success. Few who have not been parched and broiled for days in a tropical climate, at times without tents at all, and at all times with bad water to drink, and short rations, can realise the luxury of having within one's reach watermelons, milk, eggs, and bread. The first news we heard was that Shendy had been attacked, but that the enemy had met with a repulse—one less favourable, on the whole, than that in which we have been accustomed to view it. M. Weill had, it is true, a year or two before Heine's death a violent quarrel with her, which caused a rupture, destined to be final, of his friendly relations with her husband; and this may possibly have unfairly influenced his opinion. It will, therefore, be prudent as well as just to accept his estimate of her with a certain reserve; though it must be said that the passages referring to her are entirely free from acrimony.

Heine came to Paris in 1830, shortly after the Revolution of July; and some two years later he saw Mathilde Mirat for the first time. She was employed as a saleswoman in a glove-shop kept by her aunt in the Passage Choiseul. She was not an "ouvrière parisienne," as Mdme. Jaubert describes her, but a Belgian peasant-girl fresh from her native village; where she had lived in the densest ignorance, occupied in rearing turkeys and milking cows. She was, however, remarkably pretty—even beautiful; though her beauty was of a voluptuous type and quite wanting in distinction. "Whoever has seen the statue of Phryne in the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts," says M. Weill, "has seen Mathilde Mirat; the resemblance between the two faces is perfect." It is not surprising that a young and handsome shop-girl in so frequented a quarter should have had hosts of admirers among the *gommeux* of the period. Heine soon joined their ranks, and she seems to have shown a languid preference for him. Though rather under the middle height, he was good-looking and of aristocratic bearing and appearance. Mathilde, however who was a girl of principle, turned a deaf ear to his blandishments, as she did to those of her other admirers. The baffled suitor eventually took Mathilde's mistress into his confidence; and she, for a consideration, induced her niece to accept the offers made her by the young German. Some promise of marriage there may have been, and probably was, though it was not redeemed till many years after. Hardly had Mathilde crossed the threshold of the poet's humble *appartement* when she treated him to the first of those "scenes" of which he was destined to have such painful and repeated experience. "If you imagine," she said, "that I do not know that you have bought me—for it amounts to that—you make a mistake. But bought or not, I have not sold myself. Know, in any case, that I will never leave you. Whether you love me or not, whether you treat me well or ill, I shall never, never leave you. Do you hear? Never, never, never!" And in this strain she kept on, threatening to kill herself at his feet if he deserted her, and indulging in such violence of gesture that the amazed poet began dimly to apprehend that in Mathilde he had got a good deal more than he bargained for. She kept her word. She never left him. During his life she was faithful to him; and she remained faithful to his memory after his death. Neither as wife or widow has calumny itself ever assailed her reputation.

But that her faults of temper brought much unhappiness to her husband and to herself cannot be denied though to say, as M. Weill does, that she was the bane and curse of Heine's life going too far. He suffered more acutely from jealousy than from any other cause; but for this she was never to blame. Yet if she stayed out marketing or shopping ten minutes beyond the time when he expected her or she had promised to be back, he was racked with doubt and distress for days and weeks afterwards. The effect of this constant self-torment must have been exceedingly disastrous to so finely strung an organization as Heine's; but if his jealousy sprung, as his friend says, from excess of passion or affection, this clearly is nothing to reproach Mathilde with. "He loved her in spite of himself, *comme un damné*," says M. Weill emphatically. Another result of this blind and unreasoning love was that he espoused all Mathilde's quarrels, even with his best friends, and made them his own. Mathilde in her way was jealous too; and she could not bear her husband's friends—his male friends at least. She grudged the share of his time and attention which they claimed: she was too ignorant to take any part in their conversation; so she picked a quarrel with them one after the other, to get rid of them. Of his female acquaintances she was more tolerant; though he was far from being the model of fidelity which his wife was. Mdme. Jaubert describes Heine as having become very economical after his marriage. One searches M. Weill's pages in vain for any confirmation of this statement. Amongst the charges which he brings against Mdme. Heine is that of wastefulness and extravagance. "Theirs," he says, "was a Bohemian *ménage*." They shared with Sauterne—Heine's favourite wine—on the table, and with champagne—Mathilde's favourite wine—at the dessert. Heine could never keep accounts; and Mathilde could not see much as made a omelette." Though Heine's income from all sources was a good one for his country and his time (it amounted to about £650 a year), he was constantly in difficulties.

But Mdme. Heine's most serious defect was her violent and ungovernable temper, which frequently vented itself in the most unseemly manner. She was quick-tempered rather than bad-tempered: of final hatred she was not possessed. Heine used to say, "She was good-natured to a fault," says M. Weill, who was more than once the victim of her anger. "She would not harm a cat," said Heine himself deprecatingly, on one occasion; "but her nature is excessively irritable"—rather a mild way of putting it. The little volume before us furnishes more than one amusing instance of her excitability. Dr. Wertheimer, the hydropathist, called to see Heine some time before the latter became bed-ridden; and after a short conversation with the invalid he came to the conclusion that he was not properly or sufficiently looked after, and he told him so. Mathilde, who overheard the remark, in a wife for the unsuspecting hydropathist as he left the room, and planted her clenched fist with such force in his face that he had a black eye for several days. Had he ventured to retaliate, adds M. Weill, she would have strangled him. She possessed, in fact, remarkable strength for a woman; and she often boasted that in wrestling she was more than a match for any of the lads in her native village. In another occasion, at a small dinner-party given by Heine to which his friend was invited, fault was found with the fish—a purchase made by Mdme. Heine herself, whose notions of marketing were about on a level with those of Dora Copperfield. She appealed to M. Weill, who generally took her part on such occasions. This time he bluntly answered, "Madame, the fish is stale." No sooner had the words been uttered than Mathilde took up the dish and threw it with its contents full in his face. "My dear Weill," said Heine apologetically, "if she had not a special regard for you she would not have done it. I am the only person with whom she ventures on such liberties; but make your mind easy," he added in an under-tone, "she shall get a beating for it next Monday." Mathilde, whose anger subsided as quickly as it had arisen, wiped her guest's face with her napkin, laughing all the time, and begged him to pardon her vivacity.

"Heine," says M. Weill, "used to beat his wife like any coal-heaver." The day which he selected for this conjugal castigation was invariably Monday; and his friend was more than once a witness of its administration, with which he never attempted to interfere. Nor was there the slightest occasion. Heine's blows were powerless to hurt a much less powerful antagonist than Mathilde, and she could, had she been so minded, have crushed her assailant. But she never retaliated, never even tried to defend herself. She sometimes affected to scream, and if her husband's friend was present she would make a mock appeal to him to protect her from a brutal husband. At this stage in the proceedings Heine's gravity generally gave way, and a laugh at the round ended the farce.

The general impression left by the perusal of M. Weill's work is that Heine's married life was far from being one of unalloyed bliss; but it is by no means certain that he would have been happier with any other woman.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

ON Tuesday morning (July 3) some commotion was caused at the Old Swan pier (Thames) by the arrival of a small open boat of foreign build, which evidently, from its seaworn condition, had made a lengthy sea voyage. The boat in question was the Neptune, belonging to Norway, 24 feet long, 5½ feet beam, and 2 feet deep, and in this small cockle boat the captain and sole occupant, William Johnson, who is a native of Christiansand, and forty-six years of age, had made an ocean voyage of about 1,000 miles. The Neptune left Drontheim, in Norway, on the 1st of June, and coasted along the land for about 400 miles to Stavanger, where she took in water, &c., and after one day's stay, to enable her master to take a rest, she left June 17. With a fair wind and smooth sea she could manage to log seven knots an hour. She made the English coast on June 25, seven days' passage from Stavanger, her first landfall being Flamboro' Head. In the North Sea for two days she experienced a northerly gale combined with fog. She then called in at Lynn, proceeded thence, and arrived in the Thames July 2. The Neptune is of the whale-boat type, being sharp at both ends, and with a great she

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THE returns of the Bank of England published yesterday are of a favourable character. The reserve now stands at £12,400,000, an increase of £600,000; the bills discounted show a reduction of one million sterling; in the bullion there is an increase of £400,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which last stood at 41 per cent., is now 44 per cent. Under ordinary circumstances, the above figures would warrant an early reduction in the Bank rate, but as harvest operations will soon be in full swing, Money will be required for the Provinces. Later on, the usual heavy shipments of grain, which are generally made to England at the close of the harvest in the United States, will have to be paid for. Although the accounts received regarding the English Wheat crop are, on the whole, favourable, the Foreign Wheat, which will be required for U. K. from all sources for the season's supply, is not likely to fall short of 16,000,000 quarters.

In the General Produce markets, Wheat is dull at 8s. 6d. for No. 1 white, cost freight and insurance to Liverpool; Linseed firmer; Rapeseed steady.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm for Americans. Surats on the spot and to arrive quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. Good fair Compta has fallen 1-16d.; other prices are unaltered. In New York, Middling-Uplands on the spot are unchanged, but "futures" for the month of October, in which there appears to be some speculation going on, are 15 points higher. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday.	5,913,000	4,626,300	5,704,000
Thursday's receipts	1,000	500	3,300
Total since 1st Sept.	5,914,000	4,627,300	5,707,300

EXCHANGE is a shade weaker to-day, and three months' Mercantile Paper has been placed at 1s. 7 25-32d. Bank bills, on the other hand, are unaltered at 1s. 7¼d. for ready demand, and 1s. 7 17-32d. for September-October delivery. Calcutta is also the turn easier, 1s. 7 31-32d. being the figure for six months' sight credits. Bar Silver, according to private advices, has advanced to 50½d. per oz., and there is very little offering.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7¼ d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 11-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 25-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	2·08f.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady. 4 per cents. have been placed at Rs. 99½; 4½ per cents., Rs. 103⅝.

SHARES.—Business has been done in Port Cannings at Rs. 355. The recent rise in these shares is doubtless based on the rumour that Government intend making Port Canning an auxiliary port to Calcutta. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Company possess only the land in the vicinity of Port Canning, while the town lands, tramways, jetties, sidings, buildings, &c., are now the property of the Bengal Rice Mill Association (Limited), which will be the first to benefit should the auxiliary port project be carried out. Some Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 750 ex.-div.

There is nothing doing in Press Securities. Mill shares continue firm, and business has been done in Alliances at Rs. 945; Dharrumseys at Rs. 635; Empires at Rs. 860; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,210; Khataos at Rs. 1,100; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,420; Morarjees at Rs. 1,540; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,080; Victorias at Rs. 880; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 895. Treacher and Company's shares are in demand at Rs. 1,135.

COTTON.—Although home advices are rather more encouraging, there is no improvement in the demand here, and we have not heard of any purchases on European account. Dealers, however, are firm, and have raised prices about one rupee per candy. We quote:—

		per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		.....Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	Fine	..... none.
Do.	F.G.	..... „ 161-162
Do.	Good	..... „ 156-157
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 149-150
Dhollera	Fine	..... none.
Do.	F.G.	..... „ 162
Do.	Good	..... „ 156-157
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 148-149
Bengal	Good	..... „ 134
Western	Good	..... „ 155-156
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	..... „ 163-164
Compta		..... „ 140

LINSEED.—Notwithstanding the firm tone of the home market, the enquiry here continues limited, and dealers are willing sellers at Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

RAPESEED continues strong, and a fair business is reported in Guzerat at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 per [illegible], and in Cawnpore at Rs. 7-0 to Rs. 7-2.

WHEAT.—The demand is of a restricted nature, [illegible] prices close in favour of buyers. We quote:—[illegible]ite Pessie No. 1, Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ per candy; [illegible]low, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28½; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to [illegible]27; Catha, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country dealers are buying [illegible]her more freely, but in consequence of the heavy [illegible]pplies on the spot, prices show no change.

COPPER BRAZIERS are enquired for, and about [illegible]0 cases are reported to have been placed at Rs. 46 [illegible] Rs. 46-2 per cwt. for August-September [illegible]pment.

FREIGHTS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000 500	all	5p.ct	750xd
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000 500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras.....	10,000 500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 4o.	130
National Bank of India	37,330 — 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 251	405
Ballarry	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	605
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		800
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,370
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	380 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co....	600	250	250		330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	457½
New Indian Press	2,100	125	125	Rs. 30	230
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	535
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	90	500	25	500
Vulkart's Press Co	450	00		60	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	13 0 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	18 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..		£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares....	161	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hesperia, 1,981 tons, Captain H. H. Small, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Guy Mannering, 1,828 tons, Captain G. Largie, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Indus, 2,080 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with China and Australian mails, and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Western, Mr. J. P. Nesbitt, and Mr. C. J. Whettell. From Yokohama to Bombay.—Mr. N. Wright. From Singapore to Bombay.—Hajee W. Bouro, and three deck. From Melbourne to Venice.—Dr. and Miss Cowara. From Melbourne to London.—Mr. A. G. Paule, and Mr. N. Grimmade. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. E. S. Cochrane, and Mr. F. Perrett. From K. G. Sound to Bombay.—Mr. R. Sadler. From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr. T. B. Schaiffior.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona, 1,873 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China and Australian mails, and cargo of 2,035 chests opium, and general, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Major M. S. Bell, Mr. A. H. S. Baird, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. Hannay, Mr. J. Burnand, and Mr. R. Findon. For Melbourne.—Mr. E. Sullivan, Mr. H. Molloy, Mr. W. Lucas, Mr. F. Kedwards, Mr. J. Farrell, Mr. W. E. Cross, Mr. P. Carty, Mr. J. Pilmer, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Henry Smart, and Dr. G. G. McLaren.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Indus (s)	Shallard	Sydney, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
27	Euphrates (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee.
	Hesperia (s)	Small	Liverpool.
	Ancona (s)	Chapman ..	China, &c.
	Guy Mannering(s)	Largie	Havre.

The steamer Indus, to London, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
23 Easington (s) ....Greig.....Cardiff, June 10.
Pythoness .....McKee .....Liverpool, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamer Capella and a Steamer (towed H. Q' M. G.) Ships Prince Louis and Governor Tilley.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
24 Kazan (s) .....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hesperia s—4 quarter casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—20 cases colours, C. Macdonald and Co; 50 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 125 cases copper and yellow metal sheets, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Marima s—1 hogshed brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Ancona s—12 cases bams bacon cheese &c., Bolton and Co; 19 cases aniline dye, S. Narsan and Co; 7 cases aniline dye, Hepicola Tyebjee; 100 boxes candles, 45 cases oilmanstores, and 3 cases medicine &c, Gulamaily Jeewanjee and Co.
Bertha s—25 firkins yellow ochre, 84 packages paints and 25 drums linseed oil, Y. Soares; 50 barrels rasin, Tyebjee Esmaljee; 337 kegs paints 100 drums turpentine and 1 case brushes N. Sarrufally and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ancona s—2 cases saffron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—15 cases corks, Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 3 cases provisions, Bolton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—36 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—222 cwts dry ginger, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 2,501 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 200 bales cotton, Damjee Heerjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 2 bales hemp, and 1 bale rags, N. Vussonjee; 100 bales cotton, Samjee Mooljee and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Armenia s—33 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Somchund Natha; 50 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vussonjee Premjee; 50 bales wool, Remington and Co; 200 bales rags, Dhunjee Visram; 271 cwts coir rope, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 90 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 21 bales cotton waste, Pallonjee Shapoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Goa s—23 bales skins, Hajee Casum Hajee Gunee; 4 cases cardamom seed, Bhamoo Damoder; 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,993 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Indus s—18 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomer; 18 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomer; 84 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Moel Rhuwan—331½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HUMBURGHIA.

Goa s—38 pieces and 7 casks ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Guy Mannering s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 cwts rapeseed and 1,172½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Recta s—3,730 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—150 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchuiva s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—583 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—860 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—8 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,183½ cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—1 case garnets, Chas. Zerrenues.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—30 bales twist, Nusserwanjee Manekjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—125 bales cotton, Hurmookrooy Amoolukchund; 30 bales twist, Adam Esmail and Co; 12 bales twist, Vulubdass Runchordass.
Ancona s—18 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales T. cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 214 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 11½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux; 13 chests opium, N. J. Silas; 11 chests opium, M. D. Ezekil; 10 chests opium, E. E. Sassoon and Co; 2½ chests opium, Rampurtab Hurbillas; 7½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 4½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 1 chest opium, Jawarimull Samurmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—40 bales T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Hamodiram Balchund; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14½ chests opium, Soorujmull Baijnath; 13½ chests opium, J. E. Ezra; 12 chests opium, M. D. Ezekiel; 14 chests opium, J. and S. S. Sassoon; 55 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 5 chests opium, Jusraj Chetram; 8½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron; 11½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron; 10½ chests opium, Goolraj Sungani; 36 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 1 chest opium, Sumruthroy Khetsee; 45 chests opium, Tarachund Ghanasandass; 27 chests opium, Jawarmull Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point.....	76·7
Relative humidity of Air.....	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	550
Fall of Rain*.....	0·08
Total fall during the month	39·79
„ „ „ year	53·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th ..	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

(If Chamber is over by 2 o'clock.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

528-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudizabebee and others vs Jetha Dewjee and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
183-82—Skipsey and W.—Gopalji Kalianji and others vs. Isab Abdulla and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Narsoo Nagoo vs Margoo—M. H. Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Hadjabai and another—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
313-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jesoba Sungirri vs. Balia Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.
327-82—Smith and F.—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman —Chalk and W.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javari.—Nanu and E.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Kelly, Lieut., R. A., on leave.

July 26.

Bell, Major, R. E., on leave, from Simla.
Tulloch, Brigade Surg., on duty, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

McLeod, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Hydrabad Sind.
Short, Vet. Surg., on leave, to Australia.
Bell, Major, R. E., on leave, to Australia.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 18.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st B. C.—Lt. C. K. Hayes, supernry. on the establt. 4th Beng. Cavy. to be Squdn Officer, vice Bellers.
Lt. W. D. Thomson, supernry. on the establt. of the regt, to be Squdn. Officer, vice Michell, seconded for appointment on the Staff.
3rd B C.—Lt. F. R. Macmullen, supernry on the establt 13th Ben Lan, to be Squdn Officer on probn, vice Eyre, confirmed in the Mil. Acts Dept.
14th Ben: Lan.—Surgn. W. A. Mawson, to the officiating medical charge of the regt., vice Brde. Surgn P. W. Sutherland.
1st N. I.—Lt O. C. Armstrong, supernry on the establt of the regt, to be Wing Officer on probn, vice Lay, resigned the service.
7th N. I.—Lt. H. B. Vaughan, supernry on the establt of the regt, to be Wing Officer on probn, vice Young, confirmed in the Commt. Dept.
13th N. I.—Maj J. W. A. Mitchell, Offcing 2nd in Commd 14th N. I. to be 2nd in Commd, vice Stevens, deceased.
Lt. P. G. Walker, supernry on the establt 40th N. I. to be Wing Officer on probn, vice Meacham, appointed Wing Commr 16th N. I.
19th N. I.—Capt. H. M. Rose, Offg. Wing Commr 13th N. I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Waller, officiating as 2nd in Commd.
21st N. I.—Lt. W. R. Little, supernry. on the establt. 19th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probn., vice Edwards, resigned.
24th N. I.—Col. W. H. Mackesy, Officiating 2nd in Commd., to officiate as 1st Comdt., with effect from the date on which Col. F. B. Norman, C. B., proceeds on furlough.
Maj. J. M. Tulloch, Genl List Inf., to officiate as 2nd in Commd., vice Mackesy, with effect from date of joining.
27th N. I.—Surgn. A. R. W. Sedgefield to the offig. medical charge of the regt., vice Surgeon W. A. Mawson.
28th N. I.—Lt. C. G. Parsons, supernry. on the establt. 1st N. I., to be Wing Officer on probn., vice Dennys, seconded.
33rd N. I.—Lt. W. L. Boswell, supernry. on the establt. 32nd Pioneers, to be Wing Officer, vice Nedham, seconded.
38th N. I.—Lt. J. H. Christie, supernry. on the establt. 21st N. I., to be Wing Officer on probn., vice Browne, vacated on appointment to the Assam Commission.
Lt. W. A. B. Dennys, supernry. on the establt. 26th N. I., to be Wing Officer, vice Brander, transferred to the 32nd Pioneers.
39th N. I.—Lt. N. C. Perkins, Wing Officer and Offig. Qrmr., is confirmed in the appointment of Qrmr.
Lt. G. F. D. Hamilton, supernry. on the establt. 4th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probn., vice Cunningham, resigned.
Surgn. F. D. C. Hawkins to the offig. medical charge of the regt. vice Surgn.-Maj. F. Odevaine.
45th. N. I.—Lt. G. H. de L. Lacy, supernry. on the establt. of the regt., to be Wing Officer on probn, vice Mcausland, seconded.
Maj. F. C. Burton, Bride Maj., is posted permanently to Mooltan.
Lt. H. de T. Phillips, R. A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Kyraculy and join No. 7 (Mountain) Batt. 1st Brge., Northern Division, to which he has been appointed.
The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to the provisions of Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—
High Proficiency in Persian.—Paymr. (Hony. Capt.) W. Christie, 13th Huss.
High Proficiency in Urdu.—Surgn. C. P. Lukis, I. M. D.
Higher Standard in Persian.—Lt. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R. E.
Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1st Bn. R. Welsh Fusrs.; and Lt. L. Seward, South Lancashire Regt., attached 9th N. I., on probation.
The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lt. J. W. H. West, 2nd Batt. Somersetshire L. I., in G. O. C. C. dated 30th Jan., is extended to 22nd Oct.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
13th Ben. Lang.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Macnaghten, C. B., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 1st Augt. to 30th Sept.
10th N. I.—Lt.-Col. R. F. Firth, (S. C.) to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 1st Augt. to 15th Oct.
I. M. D.—Surgn. W. Deane, (attached 7th Beng. Cav.) to Naini Tal., on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Oct.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 24.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. M. Horsfall, Actg. Head Asst. Collr., Tanjore, privilege leave for two months.
Surgn. F. C. Reeves, Actg. Zillah Surgn and Supt. of the Jail, Pollicherry, privilege leave for one month and twenty days.
Mr. W. M. Thorburn to act as Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson on other duty.
Mr. Ed. C. Rawson to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Horsfall on leave.
The services of Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere, M.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. for employment as Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan to act as Asst. Supt. of Police, North Arcot Dist.
Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott, Asst. Supt. of Police, Tanjore Dist., to act as Supt. of Police, Madura Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Burroughs, B. A., LL. D., Head Master Govt. High School, Cuddapah, to act as Head Master, Mangalore College, during the absence of Mr. J. Moss on other duty.
Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A., Principal of the Kumbakonam College, and Mr. C. W. Burroughs, Head Master of the Cuddapah High School, have passed the prescribed test in Tamil.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. the Biahop has granted privilege leave for two months to the Rev. J. W. Cassels, Actg. Chapln. of St. Mark's Bangalore, after 27th instant.
The Rev. E. T. Beatty, Actg. Chapln of Cannanore, to be Chapln. of Cannanore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Ry. K. Subbarayudu Garu, Depy Collr., Genl. Duty, Vizagapatam, leave on medl. cer. for one month.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. O. M. Bradshaw, S. C., Wing Officer, 20th Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (u.p.a) out of India for one hundred and eighty-two days.
Lt. R. M. B. F. Kelly, R. A., Subalstorn No. 4 Field Batty, Hyderabad Cont. is granted furlough (u p a) out of India for one hundred and eighty-two days.
Lt. J. B. De La Poer Beresford, S. C., Squdn. Officer, 3rd Punjab Cav., is permitted to proceed to England pending retirement from the service.
The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—Lt. T. Quin, Offig. Wing Officer 23rd Regt. L. I.; Lt. C. M. Eales, Offig. Wing Officer 27th Regt. N. I.
The services of Surgn. J. L. Poynder, I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.
Brgde. Surgn G. A. Burn, M. A., M. D., I. M. D., in medical charge, 4th Cav. Hyderabad Cont., is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and safe in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. * * AGENTS WANTED.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VORWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain pattern.....Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ,, 30 ,, ,, or ,, 625
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, ,, or ,, 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHARDE—July 21, at Poona, of cholera, Emily Nicholls, (Tiny), the dearly loved child of James and Emma Charde, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—July 16, at Dacca, the wife of J. Browne, of a son.
CRAWLEY—July 23, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant G. B. Crawley, 13th N. I., of a son.
FITZHERBERT—July 20, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. R. B. Fitzherbert, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son
KAY—July 16, at Murree, the wife of G. Kay, Sub-Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch and Public Works, of a daughter.
SHRAGER—July 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Louis Shrager, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRANT—July 22, at Agar, Western Malwa, of cholera, Peter Macpherson Grant, M. B., Surgeon, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Agency, Western Malwa.
INGLIS—July 12, at Simla, William Morrison Inglis, of the Foreign Office, aged 58 years, 11 months, and 19 days.
LEGATE—At Beyrout, of consumption, the Rev. G. W. Legate, Church of Scotland Mission.
ROBSON—July 17, at Saharanpore, Agnes Ada, infant daughter of John and Ada Robson, aged 3½ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

THE deputation appointed by the public meeting held in the St. James's Hall on the 25th June, to wait upon Lord Kimberley to urge the British Government to direct the Government of India to withdraw the Jurisdiction Bill waited upon the Secretary of State yesterday. The result has been what every one at all well-informed in this matter confidently expected. Lord Kimberley promised to transmit Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's memorial to Lord Ripon, but he stated that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to instruct the Government of India to withdraw the Bill. This declaration can scarcely have taken the deputation by surprise. It must have been as well known for some weeks past in London as it has been in India that there was no intention on the part of the Home Government to cause the authorities in India to drop the Bill. We have stated this fact ourselves more than once, and we also added, what it is satisfactory to find Lord Kimberley took the opportunity of stating to the deputation, that there is a strong probability that certain modifications will be made in the measure before it becomes law. The Secretary of State's words are that "possibly, when the reports from the local Governments had been received, the Indian Government may make some modification in the measure." We have carried the matter a step further than this, by indicating the form which this modification will most probably take, namely, that native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be invested with the power now possessed by European District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, the other provisions of the Bill as originally introduced being abandoned.

MR. COLQUHOUN is on his way to "China and Tongking—to report," so we are informed, "on the situation for the *Times*." It is, of course, always an advantage, in complicated matters of this kind, to have an observer on the spot, possessing the special knowledge and exceptional qualifications of Mr. Colquhoun. If he be allowed to pursue his objects without let or hindrance, we may expect valuable information on the political complications which France has brought about in the extreme East. Unless, however, the French commanders in Tongking are gifted with a courtesy and amiability of which their colleagues elsewhere are lamentably deficient, we cannot anticipate that Mr. Colquhoun will receive much consideration at their hands. This, we confess, would be unfortunate in many ways, and in none more than the interests of truth and accurate information. If Mr. Colquhoun be persecuted, as in all probability he will, it would be only human nature that he should find his mind somewhat warped with respect to the merits of French policy, and would, perhaps unconsciously, bear biassed testimony against it. This, we repeat, would be unfortunate—unfortunate in respect of contemporary opinion and of historical accuracy, unfortunate for the world at large, for China, and for France herself. Unquestionably Mr. Colquhoun has earned for himself a worthy place in "the work of Indo-Chinese exploration," as he himself describes it, and his name ranks with those of Dondart de Lagrée, Garnier, de Carné, and Monhout, to whose memory—along with that of Mr. Wahab—he has dedicated his work "Across Chryse." Apart from these martyrs of Indo-Chinese exploration, there are others, who being less self-sacrificing, have embarked on their travels for personal, political, or purely commercial, objects. Of course, some practical purpose should be the objective of all these expeditions, and if this were something more worldly than the mere attainment of knowledge, no one could reasonably complain. But there have been travellers who have set out on their journey with the express purpose of serving some political project, and whose reports, being manifestly designed to further this aim, must have their authority discounted in relation to the bias of the writer. Mr. Colquhoun has shown himself superior to prejudice in this respect, for though much of his recent writings have been hostile to the pretensions of France in Indo-China, he has paid a sympathetic tribute to the achievements of Lieutenant Garnier, who perished in a foolhardy attempt to establish French rule in Tongking.

However unprejudiced Mr. Colquhoun may desire to approach his present undertaking, we fear the mission on which he is engaged will put his impartiality severely to the test. Frenchmen generally are in no good humour towards us, and those most touchy are they who in any way are connected with the present policy of "colonial greed," as Mr. Colquhoun has very concisely named it. Ever since Mr. Colquhoun returned to England, he has striven with great energy to thwart the French schemes in Indo-China. He has been animated to this partly by a most commendable spirit of patriotism and national pride, and partly also by an honest belief as to what he regards the results most beneficial to the population of the great Indo-Chinese peninsula. In deprecating the extension of French rule and influence over Annam and contiguous territories, Mr. Colquhoun has not, as a rule, advocated the extension of British dominion. He has pleaded more for the independence of progressive and peaceful peoples, such as the Siamese and the Shans. His contention, however creditable and praiseworthy in itself, is nevertheless just the line of argument which is likely to prove at this moment most irritating to the French. The statesmen of the Republic would doubtless be glad to lay such flattering unction to their soul as the conviction that in seizing provinces in Indo-China, they were merely saving them from the clutches of such a territorial cormorant as Great Britain. Even Napoleon III., who was not troubled with scruples if an annexation was in question, proceeded in Cochin-China on the attractive principle of liberating suffering peoples from the yoke of barbarous despots. Unfortunately for the French, this specious pretence did not carry them very far, and, for that reason probably, we have heard very little about it from the lips of M. Challemel-Lacour. Still it was a comfortable reflexion to dwell upon, even if it could not be boldly avowed. It is excusable, therefore, if Frenchmen were to be annoyed at

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The following officers of the Bengal Staff Corps have been granted furlough to Europe:—Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers and Lieutenant Pickard Cambridge.

The following officers have been admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenants E. Couper and A. F. Phillips.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers having vacated command of the 6th Punjab Infantry, has been permitted to reside in Europe.

In the Bengal Staff Corps Major H. W. Webster to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captains H. A. Graves and G. B. Hutchinson to be Majors. Lieutenant-Colonel P. Wheeler to be Colonel.

In the Bengal Army Lieutenant-Colonels W. W. Pemberton and W. G. Cubitt, V. C., to be Colonels by brevet. Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. B. Barton has been admitted to colonel's allowance.

The services rendered to Government by Colonels R. Murray, late Director-General of Telegraphs, are acknowledged. The Viceroy places on record the high appreciation Government entertains for his able administration of the Department for ten years, and notifies his intention of bringing Colonel Murray's services to the notice of the Queen's Government.

Consequent on the appointment of Dr. W. Schlich as Inspector-General of Forests, the following officers have been confirmed in their respective appointments:—[illegible] Greig, Major F. Bailey, A. L. Home, W. Jacob.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Earl Kimberley, on receiving the deputation yesterday protesting against Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill, said that their memorial would be transmitted to the Marquis of Ripon. His lordship said it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to instruct the Indian Government to withdraw the Bill, but that possibly, when the reports from the local Governments had been received, the Indian Government may make some modifications in the measure.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, that in future negotiations in connection with the Suez Canal the monopoly of M. de Lesseps to construct a second canal should be repudiated by the British Government, was fixed for Monday next. Mr. Gladstone expressed his concurrence with Sir Stafford's motion, but deprecated discussion upon the subject at the present time. The Government then accepted an amendment, brought forward by Mr. C. M. Norwood, member for Hull, that any expression of opinion regarding the future proceedings of the Government with regard to the Suez Canal question is undesirable.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that an early resumption of negotiations in connection with the Suez Canal is not contemplated by the Government.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CAIRO.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that altogether eleven deaths had now occurred at Cairo amongst the British troops stationed there.

OBITUARY.

Mr. D. M. O'Connor, M.P. for Sligo (County).
General Sir William Fenwick Williams.

THE MORTALITY AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, JULY 26.

The latest returns show that the mortality from cholera is diminishing here.

THE DEATH OF CETEWAYO CONFIRMED.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 26.

Cetewayo, with his wives and many chiefs, was killed in the recent engagement with Usibepu.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

French-mail steamer Pelho, from China, arrived.
French-mail steamer Ava, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	3⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. ,,	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	50 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined	£12,400,000, Inc. £900,000
Bills Discounted	£21,600,000, Dec. £1,000,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Depts. combined	£32,600,000, Inc. £400,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrivals—Salerno, Rostormel, and Gleadowe.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tehran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Bost, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 26.

10 p.m.	87·0

FRIDAY, July 27.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·0

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the s.s. Teheran, with the outward mails of 20th instant, left Suez at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE magisterial inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Bandora collision terminated yesterday, when Augustine Homes, the driver in charge of the local passenger train which ran into a number of luggage waggons while being shunted, was sentenced by Mr. Loch to two months' simple imprisonment. He was also fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo fifteen days' additional imprisonment.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Dr. Blaney proposed "that the water-supply available from the Vehar and Tulsi storage reservoirs being insufficient for the present ordinary domestic wants of the city, apart from its trades, industries, sewerage system, and increasing population, it is desirable to provide an additional and permanent supply from a high-level source, which will give the city a continuous service at full pressure; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a scheme for such increased water-supply." Dr. Blaney's speech in support of his motion occupied nearly a couple of hours; and the motion having been seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, the meeting adjourned.

COLONEL H. F. HANCOCK, Officiating Director-General of Railways, has left Simla for Bengal on a short visit of inspection along the East Indian Railway line.

A MEETING of the committee nominated by the Government for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the Calcutta Exhibition was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday, Mr. James Thorburn presiding. A subscription list was opened, and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to Calcutta specimens of art-ware, jewellery, fabrics, and articles of adornment and luxury.

THE American man-of-war Juanita arrived in the Hooghly on Tuesday.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, held yesterday, it was resolved that, in the opinion of the meeting, the directors be requested to issue debentures of Rs. 250 each to the extent of Rs. 18,000 at 8 per cent. per annum, repayable in three, four, or five years at the debenture-holder's option; such option to be notified at the time of applying for the debentures.

THE *Pioneer*:—The impression gains ground in well-informed circles in Simla that not only is the Viceroy not likely to resign office within the next few months, but that he intends to stop on to the last day of his term of office. It is difficult to suppose that the rumours almost daily put abroad of his lordship's retirement can have any other effect than that of confirming such an intention.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the Colombo riots of March last exonerates the Buddhists and throws the entire blame of creating the disturbance upon the Roman Catholics.

THE late Mr. Pakenham, British Consular Agent at Tamatave, was well known in Pondicherry more than a quarter of a century ago. It [illegible] that he married Miss Laurent, step-sister of the late Madame D'Moulin, leaving afterwards *via* Bombay for Madagascar.

A SUGGESTION reported to have been made to the Secretary of State to permit the 55 years' rule to be held in abeyance for two or three years in the case of Colonel Davies, who is officiating as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is pronounced by the *Englishman* "a great injustice to all the civilians in the Commission, many of whom will never rise to Commissioners. Colonel Davies has had his turn of lucrative civil appointments. He has been in receipt of Rs. 2,750 a month and Rs. 2,500 a month for many years."

THE Punjab Commission is reported to have been thrown into commotion during the last few days by the appointment of an outside officer to a Deputy Commissionership in the Province. The officer in question, the Allahabad paper says, is Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, now on leave in England; "and his selection is an admirable one from every point of view except that of the Punjab officers. They, however, consider themselves to be badly enough off as it is, and the idea of an artificial stoppage to promotion has created quite an unprecedented sensation amongst them. The feeling has found such strong expression in protests to the Lieutenant-Governor that it is not improbable, we imagine, that the appointment may be altered. At any rate Sir Charles Aitchison is said to be reconsidering the matter."

MR. J. G. BURNELL has arrived at Singapore on his way to Tongking, as special correspondent for the London *Daily News*.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, "the opinions of the Punjab officials consulted on the subject of Mr. Ilbert's Bill are generally against the Bill, or at all events against extending it beyond the limited scope of the first proposals. His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison, on the other hand, thinks that the matter must be settled, once and for all, upon a broader basis than that of race distinction; and his opinion has been framed accordingly. . . . Some months ago we stated that, but for the extravagance of the extreme section of the opposition, Sir Charles Aitchison might have been inclined to recommend the postponement of the measure. We have reason to believe that, in still higher quarters, there is the same feeling, that a retreat has been made very difficult by what is represented as the immoderate and unconstitutional means adopted to oppose the Bill. . . . We are assured that, in discussing the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, we cannot talk more strongly of the dangerous result which would follow than some of the leading men at Simla do. The highest officials make no scruple to say that the absolute withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's Bill is imperative."

A COMMITTEE was formed in London on July 5 for the purpose of inviting Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, of Calcutta, to deliver an address on Mr. Ilbert's Bill.

A STRANGE story, which had not before been published in India, appears in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times*. It is to the effect that the Calcutta High Court had before them at the end of June a case in which a Mahomedan preacher was charged with tampering with the troopers of a Native Cavalry Regiment. It appeared that Colonel Upperton, Commanding the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Segowlie, found the accused in the lines mixing with the Mahomedan sowars and trying to excite disaffection among them, one of his insinuations being that all who had taken part in the Egyptian campaign were Kafirs. On being arrested, and taken before a magistrate the man gave his name as Sayid Muhammed, and stated that he was a wandering missionary from Medina. He was promptly committed for trial, but unluckily the legal formality of obtaining the previous consent of the Government to the prosecution was omitted, and on this technical point the High Court quashed the commitment. The omission, it is added, would doubtless be supplied and the prosecution be carried out with all due regard to the requirements of the law.

THE question raised before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in connection with the *Bengali* case was as to the legality of the committal by the Judges at Calcutta of Mr. Bannerjee, editor of the *Bengali*, for contempt of court. The contention was that the Court possessed no such arbitrary power of inflicting punishment for newspaper comments on its proceedings as that which it exercised in Mr. Bannerjee's case.

SOME doubts appear to have arisen in the colonial mind as to the genuineness of the Calcutta exhibition as an international fair, some people being inclined to think that it is being got up by a few private individuals in their own interest. At a meeting of the Victorian Commission held on the 30th ult., the chairman contended that the exhibition was under Government supervision, and that the names of the Indian Commissioners, which had been published, afforded proof of the *bona fides* of the promotors. A suggestion was made that a telegram should be sent to the Indian Government inquiring what its position really was in connection with the exhibition; but this suggestion was not entertained, as it was considered that sufficient evidence had already been given that the exhibition was to be held under Government auspices.

THE report received at Lloyd's, and telegraphed to India, that a case of cholera was on board the steamer St. Bernard, from Bombay, which had arrived at Havre, was absolutely without foundation. The owners received a letter from the captain, dated Havre, 20th June, stating that, "though the ship has been ordered into quarantine, all on board are in first-class health." Later information received from Lloyd's agent at Havre before the last mail left England states that the St. Bernard had been released from quarantine.

THE *Daily News* understands that close investigation of the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera in Egypt has convinced the Foreign Office that the epidemic was not imported from India.

A MEMBER of the House of Commons who has recently visited Ireland has found much evidence of the improved condition of the country and of the rapid growth of the beneficial influence of the Land Act. The evidence thus accumulated by an impartial witness has been communicated to the Prime Minister, the *Daily News* says, and has been acknowledged with much cordiality.

THE *China Mail* of July 5 says:—Nothing eventful has been reported from Tonquin during the past fortnight. Rumours were current in Shanghai last week that the difficulty between France and China had been settled; but these have been authoritatively denied by the *N.-C. D. News*. H. E. Monsieur Tricou is still in Shanghai, and it is not known when he will leave for Peking. It is said that he is engaged negotiating about an indemnity of $1,200,000 to be paid for the expenses France is put to by China's threats of war; and it is also said that the negotiations which have been going on between M. Tricou and Li Hung-chang have been about the massacre in Yunnan, and the opening of a port to the French for trade in Yunnan, and not about Annam as imagined. Li Hung-chang is to return to the North as soon as the steamer Nanon is ready for sea, it is not supposed, should war be declared, that Li Hung-chang will take the command of the Chinese troops to operate in Tonquin.

THE annexation party in Natal have derived great encouragement from the present disturbed state of Zululand; and they are endeavouring, through the local authorities, to induce the Government to consent to an extension of British authority in that country. The opponents of annexation intended to submit their case to Lord Derby.

WE find from the Australian papers which came to hand yesterday that the practical colonist is taking every advantage of the unauthorised annexation of New Guinea. "New Guinea expeditions" are forming fast. Melbourne has a party ready; Sydney and Brisbane also; and "doubtless," says the *Sydney Mail*, "many an inland village has a little party prepared to go over and pick up a few stray nuggets or some patches of nutmeg land. But what will the people who own the country say? We annex New Guinea because we desire to save ourselves from the presence of unpleasant neighbours there, and not as a field for adventurers or an asylum for those who find themselves incompetent or incapable in the ordinary circumstances of civilised life."

THE British Consul for the Provinces of Galicia and Asturias (Mr. E. H. Walker) writes from Corunna, June 25, to the London papers:—"On the arrival at this port of Her Majesty's ship Beacon, Captain Moore, on her voyage from Alexandria to England, to be paid off, I took advantage thereof to send a bronze cannon that I had lately discovered, and which is supposed to have belonged to the army under General Sir John Moore, who, as your readers will know from Charles Wolf's beautiful lines, was buried on the ramparts of this town in 1809, after being mortally wounded on the heights above the town during the engagement that took place between the British forces and those of the French under Marshal Soult. The present gun was discovered in a cove adjoining the town, buried in the sand, by some women gathering seaweed, and was purchased by the undersigned for the British Government. It is in a capital state of preservation, being, as before stated, of bronze of about a metre and five centimetres in length by ninety centimetres in circumference. On the cannon near to the breach there is engraved the Royal arms, with the motto, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' also CCCCLXXXXI and 1st Hy. King, 1797 (supposed to be the maker's name). There is also a 'G. R.' engraved thereon."

MILITARY NEWS.

AN Afghan dinner is to be given at Simla at Peliti's Rooms on the 1st of September next. Those who are desirous of joining should apply to General Sir Charles MacGregor.

COLONEL MOORSOM, East Lancashire Regiment, has assumed command of Meean Meer, *vice* Colonel Harward, proceeded on leave of absence.

CAPTAIN WYNTER, 14th Hussars, is to be placed on probation for the Army Pay Department.

CAPTAIN THOMSON, 18th Leinster, has been appointed to the regimental depôt at home.

LIEUTENANTS LEYGATE, 1st Border, and Mackenzie, 1st Suffolk, on sick leave in England, have been attached to the 2nd Battalion of their regiments as supernumeraries and come out next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT GRENFELL, 10th Hussars, proceeds to Egypt for employment in the army there.

LIEUTENANT STOCKLEY, 2nd B. C., has been transferred to the 8th N. I. as Wing Officer, *vice* Webb, deceased, his place being filled by Lieutenant Woolly, now with the 8th B. C., who also gets the Adjutancy, *vice* Robarts, removed.

SURGEON P. M. GRANT, of the 1st Regiment C. I. Horse, and attached to the Political Agency, Western Malwa, died of cholera at Agar on July 22.

THE camp of exercise at Umballa this winter will include such volunteer corps as can make it convenient to join. The Lahore paper remarks:—There are sundry small obstacles of the nature of expense to be overcome; but these, it is to be hoped, will be vigorously grappled with, as nothing can add more to the efficiency of volunteers than working along with regular troops.

THE Government have sanctioned the temporary continuance of the family pension advantages to the heirs of such of the native troops and followers as may die while on service in the Quetta District, the *Pioneer* states. The abrogation of this privilege a short time back was the subject of much complaint in Bombay, and the present decision of the Government will give proportionate satisfaction.

THE following relief of regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force will take place, the Allahabad paper says, during the winter of 1883-84:—The 1st Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ismail Khan, to be divided between Kohat and Edwardesabad. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan. The 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from Edwardesabad and Kohat to Rajanpur. The 5th Punjab Cavalry from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan. The 1st Sikh Infantry, from Abbottabad to Dera Ismail Khan. The 2nd Sikh Infantry, from Kohat to Abbottabad. The 3rd Sikh Infantry, from Bannu to Kohat. The 4th Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Ghazi Khan. The 6th Punjab Infantry, from Kohat to Bannu. The dates of arrival and departure of the above regiments have not yet been announced.

WHEN the account of the distinguished gallantry of "Juno"—the regimental dog of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders—with Tel-el-Kebir reached England, *Land and Water* suggested that she should be presented with a silver collar. The idea took, and the required sum being saised, chiefly in shillings and sixpences, the collar was put in hand, and is now ready for presentation. It has been made quite plain, and very solid, as befits an ornament intended for a military dog so given to fighting as the recipient, and the inscription records that it is "presented to Juno (1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders), the heroine of Tel-el-Kebir, by English and Irish admirers." No doubt there would have been plenty of Scotchman willing to subscribe, but it was thought that the testimonial would be more complimentary if it came from other nationalities than that of the gallant old dog's regiment. Colonel Hammill, C.B., the commanding officer, will be asked to allow Juno to wear this badge of honour on all medal days, and especially on the anniversary of Tel-el-Kebir, and to have it kept at the officers' mess after her demise as a souvenir of the battle in which the Gordon Highlander's led the way to victory.

THE LATE LIEUT. ORMOND.—The Rev. J. Ormond, late H. M. Consular Chaplain at Trieste, writes to the *Madras Mail* from Dover, June 29:—"SIR,—Seeing that the bare official report of my eldest son's death at the early age of twenty-one, on the 18th of last May, has been the only one given to the public in India, I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter in your next issue of the *Madras Mail*. I feel great surprise that at the inquest the horse-keeper's evidence alone was taken, although the sad accident was witnessed by other natives. From their statement it appears that the horse did jump at the moment he was about to spring into the saddle, having just put his foot into one stirrup. Thus he was thrown back on the ground with great violence, which by his great stature was enhanced. According to the statement he wrote to me, he had recently bought a young Australian waler horse almost unbroken, known to have buck jumped, which seemed to carry him quietly. He probably was quite unaware of the especial dangers of this vice, and thus has added one more to the list of good riders whose lives have been so often sacrificed to it."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 26.—The pressure has increased slightly over the central parts of the country and Bombay, and briskly at Allahabad and Benares, whence the small depression noticed yesterday has disappeared. Elsewhere the barometer is falling decidedly, and the new disturbance over Bengal is more decided. It had drawn the wind into north-west at Burdwan, Calcutta, and Saugor Island, into south-east in East Bengal, and into east in Purneah. In other districts there is little change, but the wind is more westerly and north-westerly over North-Western India than usual. In consequence the area over which the break in the rain exists is extending, and embraces the Punjab, the Western half of the North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Sind, and Bombay. Rain today:—Chunghoo and Moulmein, 2¾ inches; Sibsagar, Mercara, Akyab, Diamond Island, and Rangoon, 2 inches; Lucknow, Darjeeling, and Pachmarhi, 1 inch; Jubbulpore, Belgaum, and Mangalore, ½ inch. Previously:—Naini Tal had 3 inches; Aligarh, Gya, Raipur, and Mercara, 2 inches; Ruttnagherry, 1 inch; Jhansi and Satara, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously reptd..	53 81	56 39	53 47	60 09
26 Thursday	0 8	0 6	0 7	0 0
27 Friday	0 0	0 03	0 14	0 02
Total	53 89	56 45	53 61	60 11
Corresponding date last year	53 51	63 39	61 20	63 18

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 a.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(27TH JULY, 1883.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Karachee to Mahé is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to M.S.L. and 32°	Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·518	85·0	W S W	31	0·00
Surat	·575	85·1	S	9	0·00
Bombay	·747	81·9	W	20	0·04
Ruttnagherry	·819	81·3	W	18	0·22
Karwar	·836	79·1	W N W Fresh.	..	0·28
Mangalore	·882	80·9	W N W	5	0·69
Calicut	·889	79·6	N N W	17	0·11
Cochin	·895	83·6	W	2	0·10
Masulipatam	·676	79·8	W N W	9	0·50
Madras	·741	89·3	W	8	0·00
Negapatam	·757	86·9	S W	11	0·00

A STRANGE MISREPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A. P. W.," writing in the *Pioneer* (quoted by you to-day) makes me describe Mr. S. N. Tagore in these words:—"Mr. Tagore is more fit for the pulpit than the bench; more fit to be an ascetic." What I have actually written in *Gujarat* (pp. 25 and 107) is this:—"Mr. S. Tagore is one of the ablest civilian judges. . . . Coming of a race of reformers, Mr. Tagore very well sustains the traditions of his family. . . . He is the idol of the Gujarati people. In private life he is simple and modest, quite a *sadhu*, as a friend describes him. . . . The Ahmedabadis speak of him in the highest terms, not only as a public man, but as a gentleman and friend. Indeed, I have all along thought that Satyendra Nath Tagore *would have still better* adorned the pulpit than the bench. But as he does credit to both functions, it would be churlish to repine."

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see that there is nothing in common except a few cleverly assorted words between my account of Mr. Tagore and that given by "A. P. W." That gentleman is welcome to his own opinion, but he need not father it upon others. It is always an awkward thing to do to notice a book without reading it. "A. P. W." is equally unfortunate in drawing his conclusions from Mr. Eastwick's remarks in the preface to *Gujarat*. Mr. Eastwick implies disapproval of the way in which the powers that be dispense patronage. "A. P. W." is wrong in giving another colour to Mr. Eastwick's remarks. Here, too, he mistakes his own opinion for that of my respected friend. As you have given prominent insertion to "A. P. W.'s" paragraph, with a remark of your own thereon, I beg you will make room for this explanation and use your influence with your friend of the *Pioneer* to do the same. I do not care here to parade my own feeling towards my friend Mr. Tagore.—Yours, &c.,

BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI.

Bombay, July 27.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the discussion now going on between the shippers and shipowners and agents of Bombay on the subject of the tonnage scale for wheat and seeds, I see that the test by which the new scale, passed by the shippers, as forming the majority in the Chamber of Commerce, was arrived at, was the stowing of bags of wheat and seeds in a square-cornered box with an inside space of 200 cubic feet.

As a practical man with some knowledge of ship stowage, I should like to ask the stevedore who superintended this so-called testing, if he would undertake to get the same number of bags of wheat or seeds into 200 cubic feet of space in the fore and aft compartments of an ordinary decked ship. This would form an interesting experiment which would afford a better test of the stevedore's ingenuity than the shippers' test with a square-cornered box does of the stowage capacity of a ship's hold.

The instructions to the stevedores who carried out the experiments with the box at Messrs. Ralli's godown, namely, that "the wheat and seeds should be stowed in the same manner as on board ship," were, under the circumstances, simply absurd, and could never have been drafted by a practical stevedore. In fact, I can hardly imagine any one who has ever been in the hold of a ship, and witnessed, much less superintended, stowing operations, pretending for a moment that packing a few bags into the Chamber of Commerce box affords any test at all on which an alteration of a tonnage scale can be based.

Bombay, July 27. SKIPPER.

THE PLEA FOR LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter signed "P. B.", in Wednesday's *Gazette*, contains a very practical and useful suggestion—that of establishing a "home" for homeless lepers. Permit me to suggest that this idea should be developed so as to make the residing of lepers in such a "home" compulsory. Also that the "home" should be open to the reception of lepers from other parts of the Presidency.

July 26. J. H.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the latter part of the year 1881 a regimental rifle meeting, in connection with the above corps, was held at two of the principal stations on the line, and, judging from some of the excellent shooting, was considered a great success. The prizes won in the competition were distributed at the camp of exercise held at Lanowli in December of the same year, since which time we have not heard one word regarding another meeting. I presume by the non-communication of officers and men of the regiment. Last year every volunteer regiment in India (*i.e.*, every volunteer regiment of any note, and, sir, we stand over 900 strong on the rolls) had their rifle meeting, but poor us were left out in the cold. Many who attended the camp of exercise held at Egutpoora last year anticipated that a "competition" would be held there, but they were all doomed to disappointment. Seven months of the year '83 have nearly passed, and we have not heard anything of the "annual (?) meeting." Patience may be a virtue, and I may possibly be accused of having a small quota of that excellent commodity, and may be told that something "has been done," but I am perfectly willing to endure any censure for the good of our "Railway Corps."

If this should meet the eye of our gallant Colonel, whom we all admire, no doubt he will give the subject his personal attention. We have some excellent shots in our battalion, and they are anxious to see their names in print, a privilege enjoyed by our brethren in arms of the B. V. R., B. B. and C. I. R., &c., &c. I think that rifle meetings of this kind tend as much to improve the proficiency of a corps, as the annual camp of exercise. Perhaps a match, B. V. R. *vs.* G. I. P. R. V., might be arranged, and thus tend to create a better feeling between the two corps, as the last proposed match, in 1881, was allowed to fall to the ground through misunderstanding.

A VOLUNTEER.

SPORTING.

POLO.—A good game was played last evening on the Esplanade ground between the following teams:—Messrs. Craigie, Owen, Crawley Beevey, King and Bankier representing Malabar Hill, v. Rivett-Carnac, Ker, Carter, Pulman and Conroy, representing the Rest. The play was fast throughout and the game was very evenly contested, both sides playing, with much spirit. Messrs Craigie and Crawley-Beevey each obtained a goal for their side, while for the Rest Mr. Rivett-Carnac obtained two goals and Mr. Conroy one goal. The Rest thus won the match by three goals to two.

CRICKET.—The match at the Gymkhana to-day will be "Steel's side *vs* Challenor's side," and will commence at 1-30 p.m.—A match will be played on the Esplanade at 11-30 to-day, between the Europe and General Hospital Club and the second eleven of the Grant Medical College Club.

FOOTBALL.—A match will be played this evening, commencing at 5-30, between the Carlton and the Grant Medical College Clubs.

BOMBAY AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the Committee nominated by Government for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in December next, was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mr. James Thorburn presided, and the following members were present:—Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. J. Griffiths, Captain Morland, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Messrs. Tyrrel Leith, Mowat, F. D. Parker, J. McCampbell, E. Wimbridge, C. Lowell, J. Macfarlane, Nanabhai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Govind Gungadhar, Tapidhas Vurjdas, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, K. C. Bedarkar, Balajee Pandurang, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Admedbhoy Habibhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Budroodin Tyabjee, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Haridas, Manockjee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Framjee, Runchordas Narotumdas, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, K. N. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashanker, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, K. N. Kabrajee, R. N. Khote, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

The chairman, in the course of some preliminary remarks, said that at the last meeting of the Committee (since which it had been largely increased) Mr. Gordon had been appointed honorary secretary. The Committee, not feeling sure what they were expected to do, had written to Government on the subject, and had also asked if they were prepared to make a grant to enable it to carry on the work. The reply of the Government was to the effect that they were not prepared to make a grant, but that they were willing to subscribe a sum of Rs. 1,000 to any fund that might be raised. It was then suggested that the Committee should be enlarged in order that wider influence and heavier pressure might be brought to bear upon people to send exhibits. Accordingly several new members were added to it. The chairman then explained what were the functions of the Committee. He said that when the Committee was first appointed it was very difficult to know what they were expected to do, and that he did not think the Government knew exactly what were their (the Committee's) duties. Since that time, however, Government orders had been issued clearly defining those duties. He quoted from the letter of Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, showing that for the purposes of the exhibition the collection would be divided into three sections, viz:—(1) Products and manufactures; (2) artware, jewellery, fabrics, and other articles of adornment or luxury; and (3) machinery, agricultural implements, &c. The Government of India would take upon itself the entire responsibility of forming a collection of raw products and rough manufactures. It was in the second class of exhibits that the assistance and co-operation of the local Government were specially sought for. Dr. Macdonald, the chairman continued, had been appointed to assist the Government in getting together a collection of machinery and agricultural implements, for which he had had a grant of Rs. 750. It was in regard to the second section, viz., that of art-ware, jewellery, fabrics, and other articles of adornment or luxury, that their support was more particularly expected. The Government of India, in the first instance, had placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Bombay Government, and this sum, together with a supplementary grant by the Bombay Government, had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, for the purpose of getting together collections of art-ware, &c., from this Presidency. Both Mr. Griffiths and Dr. Macdonald were members of that Committee, and the Government had also appointed an Executive Committee. The circular of Mr. Buck, from which he had quoted, gave them the key of what they were expected to do. In addition to the exhibits which it was proposed to obtain by direct purchase, it was believed that a large number of articles could be obtained on loan from private exhibitors. It was therefore hoped that any means which might be adopted by the Committee or the Bombay Government would be taken to induce private exhibitors to come forward. Colonel Trevor, vice-president of the Executive Committee, had stated that local committees need only give their attention to the collection of exhibits of local art-ware, jewellery, fabrics, furniture, and other finished manufactures and articles of use, adornment, or luxury. The collection of samples of raw products and rough manufactures they need not, as well as of agricultural machines and implements had been undertaken by the Revenue and Agricultural Department to the Government of India. The chairman continued that the best course to adopt, perhaps, was to appoint a sub-committee in connection with Mr. Griffiths and Dr. Macdonald, upon whom would devolve the duty of deciding what articles of adornment and luxury should be sent, because the Government of India considered it difficult to draw the line as to what were rough and finished fabrics. A small sum of Rs. 250 had been assigned to Mr. Tyrrell Leith for the purpose of making an ethnological collection. That sum would not go very far in making such a collection as the Government expected Mr. Leith to get together, and he would therefore have to be assisted by that Committee. Both Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Griffiths were also likely to require assistance. The question had been raised as to who would be responsible for the safe custody of articles of private property sent for exhibition. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had delivered himself to the effect that the custody of the exhibits would be undertaken by the Government as well as by Mr. Joubert. The articles, the chairman said, would be well taken care of; otherwise, of course, people could not be expected to send exhibits. It seemed to him that what they ought to do at that meeting was to appoint a number of gentlemen as an executive committee. Another thing which they ought to do was to open a subscription list, because they could do nothing until they had had funds. A third thing which would have to be done was to appoint somebody to receive and forward exhibits to Calcutta. The Government had appointed Messrs. King, King and Company as their agents, and he thought they could not do better than do likewise. Messrs. King, King and Company had offered to act as agents on a commission of 5 per cent. on the amount disbursed by them.

The Hon. Mr. Budrodeen asked whether the Government held itself responsible should any articles be lost. He understood that the Government would take the greatest possible care of the property, but supposing any of the property were lost in spite of the care which would be taken of it, to whom should the owners look for compensation—to the Committee or to the Government?

The chairman, in reply, read extracts from the report of a meeting which had been held in Calcutta, and at which it had been stated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the custody of the exhibits would not be left to Mr. Joubert alone, but would be undertaken by the Government also.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—There is no acceptance of responsibility by the Government.

The chairman.—There is no acceptance of responsibility, but there is the inference that the Government will hold itself responsible for the safe custody of the exhibits.

Subsequently the chairman said they had obtained more light on the subject, and quoted rule 6 of the Provisional Regulations for exhibitors, which was as follows:—"The utmost precautions will be taken to preserve exhibits from injury and to guard the buildings. No responsibility can be undertaken for damage or loss. Exhibitors should make their own arrangements for effecting insurances."

Mr. Mowat asked if Messrs. King, King and Company were to be agents for clearing and forwarding only, or were they also to be agents for returning the exhibits?

The chairman replied that the only information they had on that head was from the Government Resolution. That Committee could, of course, make its own terms. A letter had been received from Messrs. King, King and Company, offering their services, their charges being five per cent. on the amount disbursed by them. No doubt, the chairman said, they would make a corresponding charge for returning the goods.

The Hon. Mr. Budrodeen asked what would be done with the articles after the Exhibition.

The Chairman replied that the articles purchased with the Rs. 5,000 granted by the Government of India would be retained by the Government of Bengal. Similarly the Bombay Government would retain the articles purchased with the grant it had made. Any articles purchased by that Committee would be sold, unless they decided to hand them over to the Victoria Museum or some other institution of the kind.

The Hon. Mr. Budrodeen.—That would be at the disposal of the Committee.

The chairman then proposed the following resolution:—"That to enable the Committee to defray all expenses that may be incurred in procuring and sending exhibits to Calcutta, in employing agents, and generally in carrying out the objects for which the Committee have been appointed by Government, a subscription list be opened, to which the community, generally European and native, be invited to subscribe, and that the subscriptions be paid into an account to be kept with the Bank of Bombay, in the names of Messrs. James Thorburn, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and Sorabjee Shapurjee, to be operated upon by them." He said he did not think it was necessary that any large fund should be raised. The Government had contributed Rs. 1,000, and that would be a guide to other people as to what they should give.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to Calcutta, specimens of art-ware jewellery, fabrics, and other articles of adornment or luxury:—Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas, Messrs. D. M. Petit, M. Mowat, Tyrrel Leith, J. Griffiths, Dr. Macdonald, Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Javerilal Umiashunker, K. C. Bedawker, R. M. Sayani, R.

undertake the task. The photographers were duly in attendance, and the elephant, which is always chained up with a heavy anchor-chain, was unfastened and led out in the yard; but when he found the camera directed towards himself, and the photographer manipulating it and looking at him through it, he got excited, and with one blow of his trunk he smashed the apparatus, and was ready to deal a second blow at the photographer, when some of the staff of the menagerie rushed to the man's assistance, and succeeded in restoring the animal to his normally docile condition. On being assured that the elephant would now keep perfectly quiet, the photographer commenced his work again with another camera, and, after several attempts, succeeded in obtaining a good negative. People who essay to take pictures in a wild beast show will do well to provide themselves with a wrought-iron elephant-proof camera. The ordinary makes are too fragile.—*Sportsman.*

LIFE-SAVING EXPERIMENTS.

By special privilege granted by General Tyrwhitt, the Deputy-Ranger of Hyde Park, a display of some of the life-saving apparatus shown in the International Fisheries Exhibition was given yesterday forenoon (July 4) upon the Serpentine. Recent disasters at sea, the terrible catastrophe on the Clyde, and a case of drowning (the first known in the Serpentine for three years) that had happened on the spot a few hours before the experiments began, lent special interest to the trials of numerous inventions, all of which claim the power of reducing the melancholy catalogue of maritime fatalities. As a basis only, experiments conducted upon a smooth sheet of ornamental water, with the additional advantages of all appliances being ready at hand and men and opportunity carefully selected with full foreknowledge of what will be required, must be taken for what they are worth. Still, it should not be forgotten that fresh water is considerably less buoyant than the salt sea, and that the jurors, whose duty it was to note the results, had ample opportunity for forming judgment upon, at least, the salient features of each invention.

The largest object in this very interesting display was a new lifeboat that is to do work of mercy at Padstow. She is named the Arab, and is in rig, appearance, and dedication one of the famous fleet that bears upon the white bows of each boat the emblazoned name of the National Lifeboat Institution. For this occasion she was manned by the crew of the Eastbourne boat—a dozen sailorlike fellows who, in scarlet caps and blue guernseys, added not a little to the picturesque aspect of the animated spectacle. The lifeboat was launched from her carriage, and by and bye two-and-twenty men crowded upon her starboard gunwale until she was half under water. An ordinary boat would have sunk, but she freely righted when relieved, and the water poured swiftly out of the peculiar central scuppers with which this class of craft is provided. Eventually the Arab, by means of tackle suspended from improvised shears at the end of a temporary jetty, was twice turned over, keel upwards and each time the moment she became free she recovered her proper position. Next came the trials of rafts, beginning with Copeman's patent seat raft. A number of men took two apparent deck benches, and placed them four feet apart. Spars were fixed across, and the spline frames of the seats laid down lengthways as flooring. The bench thus utilised turned out to be a buoyant wooden box of seven compartments, fitted with airtight metal tanks, and supplied with spars, mast, sail, oars, water, provisions, and signals. Within four minutes this admirable construction of benches, spars, and spline frames was set afloat as a raft, which the men tried in vain to upset, and which sailed freely, and was propelled by oar and steered with ease over the rippled Serpentine. The raft will carry a ton weight, and one of the benches thrown overboard, when there is not even the scant time necessary for the putting together of the raft, would support as many persons as could cling to it. This Copeman patent, that could not be capsized, and that would not sink, is already used on board many of the largest ocean-going vessels, and the commander of the P. and O. ship Parramatta, as recently as May 17, testified that while his vessel stopped at sea for the repair of machinery, the raft was experimentally launched from the upper deck gangway, a height of seventeen feet. Without previous warning or drill this feat was accomplished in twelve minutes, and the raft floated with five-and-twenty men. The Board of Trade has also spoken favourably of the invention. An official circular was earlier in the year sent to steamship owners suggesting that they should make some additional provision for saving life, and, in response to a communication from Mr. Copeman, the Board of Trade says that his seat-raft appears to completely fulfil the conditions suggested. Williams's patent pontoon rafts were next tried, and much admired yesterday by practical judges. It is claimed that 150 of them, each having a floating power of one ton, may be stowed into a cubic space of 90 inches. This is remarkably small space no doubt, and another powerful recommendation is that two men can make the pontoons ready for use at the rate of one per minute. Should the pontoons be required for rafts, ten men can prepare and launch a score, capable of floating 1,000 persons, in a quarter of an hour. Such an emergency did not arise upon the Serpentine, but within five minutes four men fastened together and got into the water a most serviceable raft, the metal pontoons giving floatage, and an ingenious arrangement of canvas [illegible]rtments enabling the men to stand more than [illegible]deep in water. The obvious advantage of [illegible]ngement is that shipwrecked men would [illegible]sily washed away by the waves. The [illegible]may be used for a variety of purposes, like [illegible]ation of mail bags and valuables, and [illegible] of sunken vessels.

[illegible]avers, such as mattresses, deck furni[illegible]sses, buoys, &c., succeeded the rafts [illegible]re the jurors. The largest collection [illegible]by J. and A. W. Birt, who [illegible] water a number of men and [illegible] some special dress or clinging [illegible]some distinct invention—a hencoop, a [illegible]on, a bed, a cabin ladder, or a life belt. There was no possibility of their sinking, though they tried their best, and they managed by combining business with pleasure to impart a festive and duck-hunting flavour to the judicial undertaking. Amongst the exhibitors may be mentioned Rose and Co., Stedman and Macalister, Captain Drevar, Meiter and Co., Pocock Brothers, J. Sexton, M. de la Sala, Humble and Son, R. C. Hammond, Gray and Son, and the Marquis of Exeter, who sent for trial a safety sac or bag called the "Nautilus," a chemical preparation which, inserted between the lining and cloth of an upper garment, instantly inflates to buoyant power when the wearer is immersed. The invention is the patent of the Rev. W. C. Brown, a Wesleyan minister. The aquatic gambols of the thirty or forty men and boys who at one time were perseveringly trying to sink to the bottom of the Serpentine were hugely diverting to the large crowd on shore, the boating parties afloat, and the carriage occupants drawn up along the northern shore. Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Ducie, Mr. and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Duff, M.P., Professor Huxley and other hard-working supporters of the Exhibition were present. The weather fortunately was better than its morning promise, for the rain kept away, and the sun shone. The trials lasted into the afternoon, and the spectator who had been admiring the dexterity of the operators, and the complete success of the inventions, could scarcely forbear, on departing, to inquire of himself why so few lives are saved in perilous moments at sea; and why, if to save life is so easy, as it appeared to be from the Serpentine experiments, ships are not compelled to carry the simple and inexpensive life-saving apparatus which the ingenuity of man has devised.—*Daily News.*

CRICKET.

A CLOSE MATCH BETWEEN GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS.

This match was played at the Oval on June 28, 29, and 30, in glorious weather. When stumps were drawn on Friday night, the Gentlemen had an innings to complete and wanted exactly 150 runs to win. At five minutes past twelve Messrs. Hornby and Lucas started to obtain the runs required by the Gentlemen to ensure victory. Peate and Flowers were entrusted with the bowling, and the former's first delivery was cut by Mr. Lucas for 4, a single to the same batsman being scored off the same over. Mr. Hornby put on a similar score off Peate's next essay, and the first ten were hoisted. Singles only came for some time, and at 18 the Yorkshireman was caught out by Shrewsbury at extra mid off after scoring 11. C. T. Studd went in, and began by placing Flowers for a single, 20 going up at 12-40. Five runs later Barnes relieved Peate, at the gasworks end, and at 29 Barlow went on in place of Flowers. Runs came very slowly. An appeal for a catch at point by Lockwood was given in Lucas's favour, which he replied to by sending Barnes to the off for 4. When the score was raised to 49, the Cambridge captain was cleverly taken by Robinson, fielding at mid-off. Two for 49. Lord Harris was clean bowled by Barlow without scoring a run. Wright then defended and made a single when he was dismissed—50 runs being tallied at this point, Emmet clean bowling the last outgoer. A. G. Steel filled the vacancy, and his first hit went to square leg for 4; this he supplemented by a 4 snick in Barlow's following over, a leg bye bringing up 60 on the board. Both batsmen were busy again. Steel cutting Emmet for 4 and 3 while Lucas added a cut for 3—70 up. Ulyett now took the ball from Barlow, and Barnes relieved Emmett. Just previous to the luncheon interval Steel put a ball from Barnes through the slips for 4 and then gave a hard chance to Flowers at mid-on, which was not accepted, 86 being on the board when the bell rang. On resuming, Peate and Flowers went on to bowl, and off the second over from the last named Steel was given out leg before—five for 91—Steel's 31 being a well-played addition to the score. Forbes now batted, and run getting was for a time slow, until, at 99, Forbes put one into Shrewsbury's hands at mid-off and let in Leslie. The century was chronicled at a quarter past three, the last incomer causing this by a fine straight drive off Flowers for 4. This was his last performance, as in his next over from this bowler Shrewsbury snapped him at mid-on. 7 for 104. Kemp then went in, but only saw the total reach 113, a fine square leg hit by Lucas materially helping this, when Barlow at long-on held a ball from Flower's bowling. Frank next batted, and very slowly the total was raised to 130. Lucas again sent Peate to square leg for 4, and Barlow replaced that bowler. Eight overs were sent down for two singles, and the last ball of this number bowled the last comer with a bailer. Rotherham was deputed to bat last, and this he did very steadily, 140 being totalled at twenty minutes past four, with but 10 wanting to win. The excitement ran high, and every run was cheered by the spectators. Rotherham got a single from Barlow, and then put one into Bates's hands, which the latter failed to hold. Two maiden overs followed, and only 7 were wanted. Rotherham snicked Barlow for 4, and Lucas gave a hard chance to Robinson at mid-on. 2 only were now required, and Rotherham, amid intense excitement, made a single—1 wanting. Peate was tried, vice Barlow, and this had the desired result, as his second delivery clean bowled the Uppingham player. The crowd of visitors greeted this with a shout, as seldom has such a result been seen in a first-class match, the three days' play ending in a tie. Mr. Lucas carried out his bat for a carefully compiled 47, having been at the wickets nearly four hours. During the whole of the play on Saturday the match was uncertain at one time victory looking certain for the Players, while later on it seemed as though fortune must incline to the Gentlemen. Mr. Lucas went in first and was not out for 47 at the close, when the result was a tie. But for Bates missing Mr. Rotherham when only seven runs were wanted, and Robinson letting off Mr. Lucas four runs later the Players must have won, and it was somewhat hard upon Flowers that both misses were off his bowling. Score and analysis:

PLAYERS.			
R. G. Barlow, b Steel	47	c Forbes, b Steel	30
G. Ulyett, c Kemp, b Steel	63	c and b Rotherham	10
A. Shrewsbury, b Studd	11	b Steel	0
E. Lockwood, b Rotherham	18	b Steel	8
W. Barnes, c Steel, b Rotherham	20	st Kemp, b Steel	28
W. Robinson, c Forbes, b Studd	8	c and b Steel	6
W. Bates, not out	19	b Frank	76
W. Flowers, c and b Rotherham	0	c Lucas, b Steel	7
T. Emmett, b Rotherham	8	b Steel	0
E. Peate, b Rotherham	0	c and b Frank	3
Sherwin, b Rotherham	3	not out	2
B 1, l b 5	6	B 4, l b 6	10
Total	203	Total	181

GENTLEMEN.			
Lord Harris, b Bates	38	b Barlow	6
Mr. A. P. Lucas, run out	8	not out	47
Mr. C. T. Studd, c Sherwin, b Emmett	30	c Robinson, b Emmett	20
Mr. C. W. Wright, c Bates, b Barlow	21	b Emmett	1
Mr. A. N. Hornby, run out	30	c Shrewsbury, b Flowers	11
Mr. A. G. Steel, b Barnes	21	l b w, b Flowers	31
Mr. W. F. Forbes, c Lockwood, b Barnes	28	c Shrewsbury, b Flowers	4
Mr. M. C. Kemp, b Barlow	6	c Barlow, b Flowers	2
Mr. C. F. H. Leslie, l b w, b Barnes	12	c Shrewsbury, b Flowers	5
Mr. J. Frank, b Flowers	16	b Flowers	6
Mr. H. Rotherham, not out	13	b Peate	11
B 19, l b 2, w 1	22	B 7, l b 4	11
Total	235	Total	149

PLAYERS.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr C T Studd.	16	16	67	2	Mr Frank	5	1	15	0
Mr Rotherham.	25.2	8	41	6	Mr Forbes	19	12	18	0
Mr Steel	10	23	56	2					

Second Innings.

Mr C T Studd.	18	7	38	0	Mr Steel	26	13	43	7
Mr Rotherham.	18	2	54	1	Mr Frank	12	8	12	2
Mr Forbes	12	4	24	0					

GENTLEMEN.—First Innings.

Peate	34	17	39	5	Ulyett	14	7	21	0
Barlow	34	13	87	2	Emmett	8	3	18	1
Barnes	28	13	48	3	Flowers	11-2	5	17	1
Bates	22	10	33	1					

Emmett bowled a wide.

Second Innings.

Peate	30-2	16	36	1	Barlow	23	11	26	1
Flowers	44	24	40	6	Emmett	7	5	10	2
Barnes	18	7	29	0	Ulyett	4	1	7	0

LAWYERS AND RACING MEN.

The case of Jacobs *vs.* The Derby Tramways Company was tried on July 2, 3, and 4, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a Special Jury. The action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Sidney Jacobs, as the owner of a horse called Red King, for injuries done to that animal by the reason of the negligence of the defendants' servants, which negligence was denied.

It appeared from the opening statement of Mr. Powell, Q. C., that on Nov. 17, last the horse in question ran for and won the Allestree Plate at Derby, and that when returning from the course to his training quarters he was run into by an omnibus belonging to the defendant company, and sustained such injuries as rendered him useless for racing purposes, or at least such events as he had been entered for. Before this injury was caused Mr. Jacobs had refused 1,809 guineas for the horse, and after that he had to be "scratched" for forthcoming events.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—What is "scratched," Mr. Powell? (Laughter.)

Mr. Powell.—If I had expected to have been asked that question I should have applied to a judicial authority on the point. (Great laughter, in which the learned judge heartily joined.) I will, however, wait until to-morrow morning, when I will take better advice. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Cannon, the trainer at Danesbury, was then called, and on his appearing in the witness-box,

Mr. Justice Hawkins said: What is your Christian name, Mr. Cannon. (Great laughter.)

Witness.—Thomas, my lord. (Renewed laughter.) The plaintiff's horse, which I had trained, was a good horse up to the time he went to Derby, and was worth from £2,000 to £3,000. He was a very quiet horse.

Mr. Powell.—When he went to the Derby?

Mr. Russell, Q. C., who (with Mr. Willis, Q.C.) appeared for the defence: He never got into such high company as that. (Laughter.)

Witness (continuing).—I saw him on Nov. 18, the day after the accident, when I found he had been severely injured on the hind quarter.

Mr. Russell.—There are two quarters—which or both? (Laughter.)

Mr. Powell (to witness): Do you mean the fore quarters or the hind quarters or both? (Roars of laughter.) You see we don't all know as much about it as you do, Mr. Cannon. Never mind my learned friends laughing; it is their policy to laugh cases of this kind out of Court.

Witness.—I don't mind that at all, sir. (Laughter.) The injury was on the off hind quarter, and he will never be as good a horse as he was before that for races, or take the same class of races. His injuries will affect him for life for racing purposes. His sire was Rosicrucian and his dam May Queen, both well-known racers. Practically he is now ruined for racing purposes—I should say any purposes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—The horse was bought as a three-year-old in 1880, so he is now over six years old.

Has this horse ever won any classic races?—He has been entered for them.

That is not the question. In classic races they are entered when they are babies. (Laughter.)—When they are two years old.

And in some cases before they are born? (Laughter.)—Yes, in produce races.

He looks well and eats well now?—He eats well, and that is the worst of it. (Laughter.) You see, sir, you can fatten a cow and not win a race with her. (Great laughter.)

But if personally consulted I suppose he would much rather be in his present condition than in any other? (Laughter.)—No doubt he would.

You say he was got by Rosicrucian. Did he ever win the Derby?—No; but he ought to have won it. (Laughter.)

And his dam was May Queen. How was she bred?—I think by Claret.

Mr. Russell.—And she was bred out of Plumpudding. Is it may be news to your lordship, but there are racing chronicles—(laughter)—such as the "Racing Calendar" and "Ruff's Guide," and we have got returns of this horse's performances from them.

Mr. Fred. Archer was then called, and deposed that he rod Rede King for the Allestree Plate at Derby on November 17. He was a quiet horse, and was then worth quite £2,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—He should not have minded giving £2,000 for the horse before the accident, for he was entered for a handicap at Shrewsbury and other races, and looked like winning them: but apart from his engagements he was then fully worth £2,000.

Several other witnesses were called, and for the defence evidence was given to prove that there was no negligence on the part of the driver of the omnibus, but that the accident was caused by the horse swerving against the omnibus as it was passing. The result was that the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

ROBBERIES IN THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Royal Courts of Justice seem in danger, like a more sacred place, of becoming a den of thieves. Witnesses have repeatedly complained that while they were losing their heads under pressure from counsel they were losing their hats and umbrellas at the hands of a less recognised profession, and even solicitors, who are not usually fools, are said to have been parted from their bags. Barristers are not known to have yet suffered. But then they get rid of their more portable property before coming into court, and a wig would be a difficult thing to conceal. No doubt there is some piquancy in stealing "before the Queen's Justices." One eminent Judge, now no more, is said to have been relieved of his gold spectacles, which were actually on his nose, the crowd in which he stood being so thick that, though he saw the wicked act, he could move neither hand nor foot to stop it. The Judges certainly take the present state of things very calmly. They have hitherto confined themselves to recommending caution, and suggesting that a firm hold should be kept of everything movable. Yesterday (June 4), however, Mr. Justice Field, like Sir Walter Bartelot, "went one step farther." He ordered the space round the witness-box to be kept clear. Witnesses should, he said, be protected while they were in his Court against robbery and violence. Every one will admit that Mr. Justice Field is not going to any rash extreme in expressing this determination. Perhaps we must wait for further action until some one takes a Judge's watch. Even a Trinity Master's would be better than nothing.—*Daily News.*

A FEMALE PIONEER OF THE PRESS.

In a tiny, cosy little cottage, in Yazoo City, lives the first real newspaper woman of this country (United States). Wisteria vines climb over the windows and low door ways, and magnolia trees cast grateful shadows over the wide, worn porches. The yellow Yazoo River flows peacefully past the foot of the street, and glimpses of it can be caught now and then through the trees. Here in this quiet house lives Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett, the oldest newspaper woman in this country. In 1848 Mrs. Prewett was left a widow, the most important of her possessions being three little children and a weekly newspaper, the *Yazoo City Whig*, afterwards the *Banner*. For more than fourteen years Mrs. Prewett was editor, proprietor, news editor, agent, book-keeper, and mailing clerk for her plucky little paper. She also kept house, saw that things were tidy at home, and did the sewing, and patching, and mending, and knitting for her three children. Her editorials were strong and fearless, and exercised strong influence in Mississippi politics. Mrs. Prewett held out as long as she could against the extreme measure of secession; but when she did haul down her Union flag, she became one of the boldest, bravest defenders of the Southern cause. At one time Mrs. Prewett had an editorial tilt with Mrs. Swissheim, who was then running a paper in Massachusetts, regarding the respective merits of their babies. Mrs. Prewett's was the first paper in the country to announce the name of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. This brave, hardworking woman used to take her sewing to the office with her, and when interrupted by the proverbial fiends who haunt newspaper offices, even before the war, she would lay aside her pen and sew or knit while talking, so as not to lose any time. Finally, this grand woman's strength gave way—and she became a helpless invalid. For twenty years she has been tied hand and foot to an invalid's chair, whence, with an eye as keen and a mind as bright as ever it was when editress of a dashing, influential paper, she looks out on the world in which she has already accomplished her life's work. Mrs. Prewett is a bright, cultured woman; in her day she was one of the most beautiful women in the South, and was sought for her womanly graces as well as for her brilliant intellect. She is delightful, recalling great names dear to the Southern people, and the political and literary history of the State and of the South fresh in her mind. She remembers her visits to the old office of the *Picayune*, years ago, and spoke of the sensation the appearance of this first daily newspaper in the South created everywhere. To-day Mrs. Prewett is a graceful writer, and occasionally dainty poems, like white-winged birds, flutter out into the newspaper world from her little home in the peaceful Yazoo Valley.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

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This Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances belonging to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the licenses for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lighting; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to these sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantage of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapts it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing a revenue of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost prices.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to the present, and the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

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II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers, and in the British Burma and Government of India *Gazettes*. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following the drawings. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 7th August, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as so

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"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo*," (p. 120), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder shot, when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to do.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

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You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

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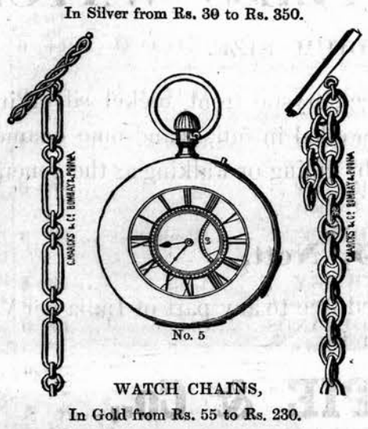

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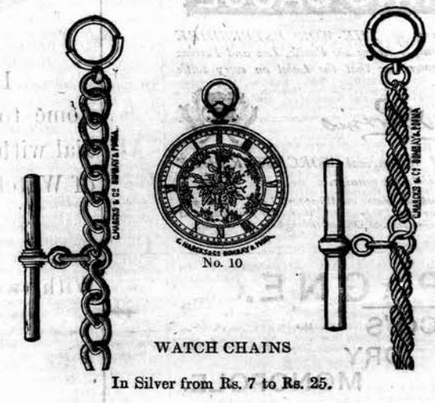

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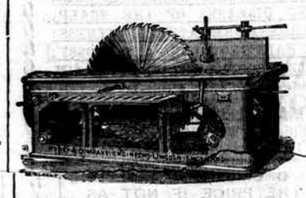

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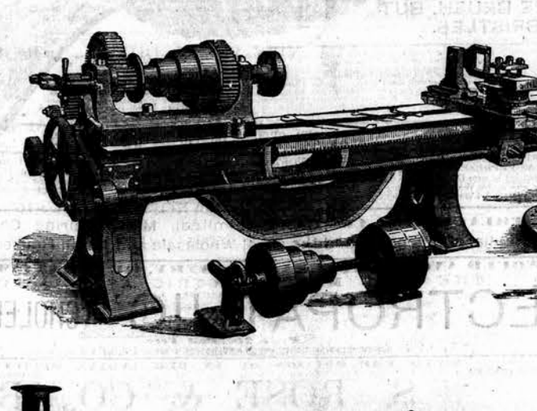

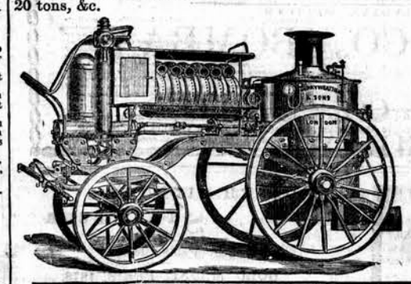

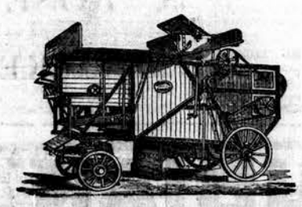

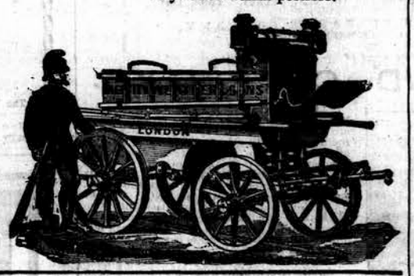

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